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Vulcan Advocate

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THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, NOVEMBER 17, 1915

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Twigs, Ontarios, Canada Reds and other varieties

E. M. CLARK, Proprietor.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Coming!

W. C. BUCKNER'S

JUBILEE SINGERS

At The SHIMP HALL

Monday, December 6th

Tickets on Sale at Kahler's Store.

FIRE! FIRE!

Now is the time to Protect yourself against loss by
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You should have insurance on your

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A full Stock of Supplies
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Marquis Municipality Ratepayers Attention!

I will be in the office of the Vulcan
Co-operative Company Vulcan on Satur-
day, October 18, 23, 30; November 6,
13, 20, 27, from 2 till 4 o'clock p.m., for
the purpose of collecting taxes. I am
especially soliciting Hail Taxes.

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Individual Tailoring

The Latest Fall and Winter
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Style, Fit and Satisfaction
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Gents

Made-to-Measure Suits
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Made-to-Measure Suits
from \$25.00.

Call and inspect our Stock

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VULCAN

ALBERTA

LUMBER

FOR GRANARIES

We have just received the Agency
for

Royal Household
Flour

The Best Flour in the world

Oatmeal, Wheatlets, Shorts and Bran.

Grass Seeds of all kinds.

Remember the Usual Stock.

Vulcan Co-Operative Ltd.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Mrs. E. P. Overton and son are visit-
ing for a few days with Mr. M. Hanson.

Shoe Repairing

Every description of repair work
neatly and promptly executed.
Shop opposite the Depot.

W. F. BRADIN

Vulcan

Alberta

\$2000 to be Raised

The Vulcan branch of the Southern
Alberta Patriotic Fund have taken up
on themselves to raise \$2000 for the
Fund, and they are going about the
matter in a business-like way.

A meeting for the purpose of organi-
zing was held on Friday evening last
in the Masonic Hall. Mr. James Mc-
Naughton, M. L. A., of Carmanagay,
being present. There was a fairly good
attendance although not so large as one
could have wished for. This, however,
was no doubt due to the short notice
that had been given. But sufficient
were present to put the organization on
its feet and start it off.

The Rev. D. K. Allan was appointed
chairman of the meeting and the first
business was that of appointing officers.
The following were elected: President,
Mr. A. M. Trail; vice-president, Mr. S.
D. Skene, secretary, Mr. G. M. Whicher,
treasurer, Mr. A. Mitchell.

Ways and means of raising the
money were discussed, and in this Mr.
McNaughton was helpful, as he has al-
ready organized various other centres
of his constituency. He said that every-
one must consider their work in con-
nection with the Fund as a business
undertaking. The money had to be
raised, that was a patriotic duty, and
therefore it was the duty of the organi-
zation to put the matter on as workable
a footing as possible. He described
what methods were taken up at Carman-
agay and Champion, but he left the
Vulcan branch to decide as to what
methods it would adopt as every com-
munity had its own peculiarities and
residents would understand better than
he what was most suited to the district.

The meeting decided to get after the
collecting at an early date as possible,
and it was decided to call another
meeting on Monday evening.

At the close of the meeting the chair-
man moved a vote of thanks to Mr.
McNaughton for his assistance.

A meeting of the Patriotic Fund com-
mittee was held on Monday evening when
the question of organization was dealt
with. There was a good attendance of
members.

The machine gun fund was discussed.
The meeting was reminded that the gov-
ernment had intimated that no more pri-
vately subscribed funds would be used
for the purchase of machine guns, as the
government were looking after all require-
ments, and it was decided to get the con-
sent of the subscribers to merge this fund
into the Patriotic Fund, allowing a dona-
tion to go to the Red Cross Fund.

Three members of the committee were
then given charge of the town area to
look after the subscriptions, and the
country districts were divided off among
the members of the committee. They
will work in twos, each pair being alloca-
ted a certain amount of territory.

Curling Meeting

A meeting of the members of the curl-
ing club was held in the Masonic Hall
Thursday evening, and there was a
good attendance, a few intending mem-
bers being also present.

Mr. Spooner was in the chair and
calling the meeting, said that the first
business on hand was the appointing of
a secretary Mr. Wolfe being unable to
accept the position, Mr. S. D. Skene
was appointed.

Various matters in connection with
the club were then considered. In re-
gard as to where the site for the rink
should be it was decided to build the
rink on the Fair grounds, as there was
an available water supply there. The
lighting would be supplied by a gasoline
lighting system which the club would
purchase. It was decided to erect two
curling sinks, and a committee was ap-
pointed to pick out a level location near
the well and see to the erection of the
building.

Practically all last year's members
will again be playing, only two or three
vacancies having occurred, which will
have to be filled. The second rink will
also afford opportunity for new mem-
bers to join.

Mr. Peter Terry has recently purchased
fifty acres of land close to town.

W. I. Meeting

The Women's Institute met as usual
on Thursday November 4th. Mrs.
Richardson gave a splendid paper on
"Life's Little Things in a woman's
sphere". She compared the time when
woman lived in the shadow of the tent
to the wider sphere in which she now
lives and showed that the noblest wo-
man was not always she who lived in
the open but the woman who bore
bravely every day the little trials of the
home and made it a happy place for
husband and children. Mrs. Allan on
account of illness was unable to give
her demonstration. A lively discussion
took place on "Emergency Dishes"
which all thoroughly enjoyed.

The Institute decided to hold a
Christmas dinner for the Salvation
Army Home, sometime in December,
the date to be set at the next meeting.
The following articles will be very ac-
ceptable, clothing, butter, eggs, fruit-
cake, candy, jam or jelly.

Elevator Co's Annual Meet'g

The annual meeting of the Alberta
Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company
Vulcan was held on Thursday November
11th at half past two in the Masonic Hall
when there was a fairly good attendance.
By special arrangement Mr. Guy John-
son, a representative of the Elevator Co.,
was present, and explained to some ex-
tent the position the company occupies
to-day.

All departments of the company have
shown a good business for the past year,
and the co-operative department, of
which Mr. Johnson is the head, has ex-
tended its operations very considerably
during the past twelve months, and
much produce has been handled
through this department to the satis-
faction of the farmers.

The grain business has been very
large so far this season and the indica-
tion is that the company will show a
good margin of profit, and the share-
holders will be glad to know that the
insituation with which they are con-
nected is being made a success.

Several matters were discussed and
after the election of a new local board
of directors and delegates to the annual
convention at Calgary was held.

The new board of directors is:
B. R. Lommatzsch, Vulcan; P. M.
Nevins, Reid Hill; O. L. McPherson,
Vulcan; H. Cooper, Reid Hill; Mr.
Short, Vulcan.

The delegates elected to go to the
Convention at Calgary are Messrs B. R.
Lommatzsch and O. L. McPherson.

Another Challenge for 'Nig'

Editor, Vulcan Advocate.

Vulcan Alberta

"Dear Sir,—Mr Frank Ainsworth has
been making some wild statements
lately, saying that the H 2 boys were
afraid to ride his bucking horse "Nig".
I tried some time ago to get a bet with
him but failed.

"Now I will ride his horse on the
Vulcan stamper grounds any time he
chooses in the next thirty days for a
one hundred dollar bet or any amount he
chooses. I will guarantee to ride and
scratch his horse Stampede regulations,
or turn his head plain loose, just with
rope round neck loose at both ends; 25
per cent to be deposited with the Advo-
cate or Bank of Hamilton; Stampede
management to judge the ride.

Dick Neil, Vulcan Alberta.

Patriotic Meetings

On Sunday November 21st Dr. Stan-
ley, M. L. A., will visit the Arrowwood
school house at 3 o'clock and the Sun-
set Valley school house at 7:30 to or-
ganize local branches of the Patriotic
Fund. Residents in these districts are
asked to be at these dates in mind and
be present at the meetings to help in the
work of organization.

Local Items of Interest

Mrs. C. H. Nelson left on Saturday for
a month's visit to San Francisco.

Mr Harry Adams was a visitor to Nan-
ton during the past week.

5000 yards of Mill end flannelettes;
15c. to 50c. an end at Reeves.

Mr. O. A. Craig from Grassy Lake is
now in charge of the Vulcan depot.

Don't forget the Advocate subscription
list for Christmas presents for the Vulcan
soldier boys at camp in England and
in the trenches.

Miss Manhard, of Champion is visit-
ing her cousin, Mrs. J. Harvey Curtis, of
Nanton.

Miss J. Ferguson was a visitor to High
River for the week end, the guest of Miss
Eva Graves.

Mrs. McDonald is having a nursing
home erected on Apollo street. Mr. W.
F. Jennejohn has the contract in hand.

Mr. W. F. Jennejohn is erecting a gar-
age on Vulcan street next to the hotel.

Mr. J. A. Lindsay was a Calgary visit-
or for the week end.

See Shimp's advertisement this
week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Love
November 15th a daughter

Mr. J. E. Diemuth, of Sundial is here
on a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. H. A.
Knox.

WANTED—A good milk cow. Pur-
chaser will pay part cash for the balanc-
e will trade furniture. Apply A. B.
Vulcan Advocate Vulcan

5000 yards of mill end flannelettes, 15c to
50c an end at H. W. Reeves' sale.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Greenlee and fam-
ily are spending the winter at the coast.

Mr. George Curry left on Monday for
Campbell's Bay, where he will reside un-
til the Spring.

Mr. Jas. Marshall of Lomond left Vul-
can on Tuesday last week for a trip to
San Francisco.

Mr. Parker, of Lomond, whose busi-
ness was burned out some time ago, is
erecting another store on Railway Ave-
nue.

Mr. L. W. Laws left on Monday of
this week for Great Falls, Montana, from
where he will go to Seattle and San Fran-
cisco.

Mrs. James Allan left for Saskatche-
wan on Monday morning, for a two
week's visit.

Mr. N. H. Hartt, who recently bought
the Crie's Livery Barn, has sold it to Mr.
Frank Bowles, of Calgary during the past
week. Mr. Bowles was for many years
in the livery business in Strathmore.

Mr. James McNaughton, M. L. A., of
Carmanagay, was in town on Friday in the
interests of the Patriotic Fund. On the
following day he visited Lomond on the
same mission.

Ladies suits made to measure, \$25.00
up. Inspect our new fall and winter
patterns.—P. Gillespie.

Mr. J. A. Jones was a visitor to Cal-
gary during the past week. He tells us
that he is going to pay a visit to the
old country at the beginning of Decem-
ber.

Mothers Favorite—\$2.75 per cwt.
Why pay more?

While the men are arranging their
affairs for the curling season, why don't
the ladies get busy and form a club as
well?

Milton Mummery of Chatham Ontario,
returned home on Monday last after
spending the summer with Mr. E. Mc-
Pherson.

This is your last chance to subscribe to
the Soldier Boys' Christmas Present Fund.
The more we can get the more we shall
be able to send to the boys from Vulcan
and district. It is as little as we can do
to remember our old friends. Let us do
what we can for them.

Mr. T. R. Hays, the Bankrupt Stock
King, has purchased the premises of the
Vulcan Meat and Grocery Market from
Mr. G. L. Jonanson. Mr. Hays who takes
possession on the first of December, is
adding another building, the same size
as the present one. Mr. C. B. Shimp ne-
gotiated the deal.

A meeting of those interested in the
formation of a skating and hockey club
was held at the office of Messrs. Flood
and Whicher on Monday evening. It
was decided to have the skating rink out
on the Agricultural grounds this season,
so that it would be with the curling rink.
The rink committee elected were: Messrs
W. F. Jennejohn, D. Stoves, and Roy
Ferguson. The question of membership
fees was left over for consideration at a
later meeting.

The Red Cross whist drive and im-
promptu dance is held on Thursday of
this week at the Masonic Hall, commencing
at eight o'clock. This is the second
of the series. The first of the series was
a very successful affair, a number of per-
sons being present. As the season ad-
vances it is hoped that the attendance
will increase as the committee are look-
ing to these whist drives as a means of
interesting people in the work of the Red
Cross. It is a work which should appeal
to all, and no one at such a time can
shirk what is their common duty; help-
ing to alleviate what suffering the troops
are enduring for our sakes.

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Well, we were spared for the moment and cast into a gloomy dungeon, where we were overruled with vermin, great rats which we had constantly to drive off, and spiders whose bite was very painful."

"How long we lay without food I don't know; anyway, it seemed days. Try lying in the pitch dark fighting with nameless unseen terrors and see how many bitter years can be crammed into a minute. And yet we knew there was far worse to come. But for the fact that we were together and could cheer the black hours with the sound of each other's voices we should have gone mad. One moment we were cast down in the depths of gloom, the next we prayed for death; anon, we laughed and sang sketches of gay songs. We were not insane, but were treading perilously near to the border-land."

"Then, after many years—or so it seemed to us—they fetched us again. We were not led into the banquet hall, but to a long, low vault-like place on the floor of which were two shallow tanks or baths covered over with a frame of iron, and from the frame of iron ran long sliding rods for all the world like a bird cage, only the sliding wires of the cage ran far into the room."

"Around those cages were glowing charcoal fires, the greater part of the sliding bars or wires glowing red and glowing blue form the heat. What did it mean?"

"I wondered. Ah! I was very soon to know."

Tchigorovsky drew a deep breath and a shudder passed over his powerful frame. The moisture on his forehead was not due to the heat alone.

"On a throne of stone the princess was seated. A few of the higher-grade priests were grouped around her. Evidently they had been discussing us, and had made up their minds. We were not going to be tried even."

"Stand there! the princess commanded. 'Dogs, do you want to live?'"

Ralph Ravenspur said nothing. He was a man of few words.

"We have no desire to die," he replied. "Nothing that breathes ever has. Even if I were an old man with one foot in the grave the desire for life would be as strong upon me as it is now!"

"The princess smiled. I will not try to describe that smile. If you had seen it you would have given ten years of your life to forget it again."

"It is in your hands to live," the woman said. "It is for you to say whether or not you return to your people. But you shall not carry your cherished secrets to the West. You shall live, you shall go free, but you shall take no memory of the past with you!"

"I guessed at once what she meant. There were attendants upon the priests, poor fools who fetched and carried, who would undertake errands one at a time, but who had no reasoning powers, no wits of their own."

"They were not born idiots," they had been made so. They are put under drugs, a portion of the scalp removed, and then some fragment of the brain is destroyed. We could have our liberty if we chose but, at what price! We could go free, but for the rest of our lives we should never know the blessed light of reason again."

"I tell you it came to me like a cold shock and turned me faint and giddy. As I glanced at my companion I saw that he was as ghastly as myself. What use was life to us under such conditions? And the fluids were equal to the cruelty of getting us to consent to this operation and then detaining us afterwards. We should be a mockery among them and a warning to others."

"There was no reason to discuss this refined cruelty, this vile offer. We

"Death in the Pot."

"Death in the pot." That sentence condenses the story of a tragedy. A little family gathering, a fine dinner cooked in the large copper kettle long disused, and the entire family poisoned by the accumulated vermin. The story was told by the newspapers. The moral of it is, that the purest of food, put into a foul vessel, may become a minister of death."

If the stomach is diseased it is like the poisonous kettle, which taints everything that goes into it. The symptoms are irregular appetite, undue fullness after eating, distressed feeling in the stomach, of fluttering and sinking sensations, palpitation, dizziness, ringing in ears, sour or bitter risings and constipation. Not all these symptoms may be present at the same time, but any of them show disease in the digestive or alimentary tract."

The intimate relation of the stomach to the blood, heart, liver, and lungs makes it a medicinal maxim, "Start with the stomach." It is upon this principle that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery effects so many and such remarkable cures. It cleanses the stomach and the system is cleansed. It increases the action of the blood-making glands, and the body is enriched by the purified blood. It is a tonic and body builder that strengthens the digestive and nutritive organs and these strengthen the whole body by increasing the quantity and quality of its nourishment. It carries off the poisonous, effete matter. In this way it re-establishes health, banishing the bodily aches, which are but symptoms of the stomach's condition."

Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery from any medicine dealer to-day, in either liquid or tablet form. Send Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., 30 cents for "Medical Adviser," cloth-bound and illustrated.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pills. One a laxative; two or three a cathartic.

W. N. U. 1078

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

glanced at each other and shook our heads. Far better death than this. We knew how to die; we could have drawn our revolvers and shot each other then and there. But we did not. While there was life there was hope."

CHAPTER XL The Iron Cage

Tchigorovsky made a long pause before he resumed his story. His nerves appeared to require composing. It was impossible to shake off the horror of the past. At length he went on again.

"I saw the cruel light flame into the eyes of the princess; I saw that she was pleased and yet sorry to learn our decision. She gave a sign and we were brought nearer to her."

"You understand what your refusal means!" she said. "You have been here long enough to know how carefully our secrets are guarded and also how we punish those who try to read them. Where are those scripts?"

"We had no scripts and I said so. As a matter of fact, such formulas and papers as we had managed to become possessed of had been smuggled beyond Lassa to Ralph Ravenspur's servant, Elpik, who had conveyed them to a place of safety. But my statement was without effect."

"She turned sharply to her attendants."

"Strip them," she said, "and put them in the baths."

"We were going to learn then what those cages were for."

"There is no need to remove our clothing," I cried. "We will do it ourselves!"

"I was afraid our revolvers should be discovered, or the cartridges be rendered useless by immersion. Ralph seemed to understand, for, like myself, he quickly discarded his robes and slippers and professed himself to be ready."

"Then the grating was raised and we were placed on our backs in a shallow bath formed in the shape of a coffin, and not more than ten inches deep. At first the baths were empty, but gradually they were filled with water until we had to raise our faces and press them against the bars to breathe. I thought that we were to be suffocated in this shallow water—a dreadful idea that filled me with stifling anxiety—but there was worse to come."

Again Tchigorovsky paused and wiped his brow.

"The suspense was torture; the terrible uncertainty of what was going to happen was agony. Imagine being drowned with a bare half inch of water over your lips and nostrils. I turned my head a fraction of an inch on one side, and then I saw that the water could not rise quite high enough to drown me without overflowing the edge of the bath. Evidently this was but the first chapter in the book of lessons. We could breathe by placing our faces against the bars. What next?"

"There was no occasion to ask the question. Though my heart was drumming like the wings of an imprisoned fly, and though there was the roar of a furnace in my ears, I could make out the crack and rattle of machinery, and the bars over the cage began to move. My face, to escape the water, was so closely pressed to the bars that the friction was painful."

"The bars slid along, and as they did so, I remembered the long projecting ends which were glowing yellow and blue in the braziers. My heart ceased drumming and then seemed to stand still for a moment. I had guessed the riddle. A second later and the horizontal bars over my face were white-hot."

"Here was the situation, then—I had either to press my face against those cruel bars or drown in a few inches of water. Could the mind of man imagine a more diabolical torture? I cried aloud: I believe my friend did also, but I cannot say. My face flinched involuntarily from the heat of the blistering iron; I held my breath till the green and red stars danced before my eyes."

"Flesh and blood could stand it no longer, and I was literally bound to raise my head. Into the flesh, as you have seen for yourself, those hot bars pressed, while I filled my lungs with a deep draught of delicious air. But the agony was so great that I had to go down again. The water cooled the burns for the moment. But you can imagine how it intensified the agony afterwards."

"When I raised myself again the bars were cool. But only for an instant, for they came hot once more, this time in a horizontal direction. The same ghastly business was enacted: again there was the sense of semi-suffocation; again the long draught of pure air and the pain from the bars. And then, while wondering, half-drowned, how long it could last, something gave way and I fainted."

"That I deemed to be death; but it was nothing of the kind. When I came to I was lying on the floor writhing in agony from my wounds. Fortunately I had not lost my sight, nor had Ralph at that time. He was to discover later that the injuries received were fatal to his eyes."

"He was lying by my side and groaning with pain like myself. A more hideous and more repulsive sight than my companion's face I never wish to look upon. And doubtless he had the same thoughts of me. But I did not think of that at the moment."

"We were alone. I staggered to my feet and across to the door. It was fastened, of course. For a time we were too maddened by pain to take heed of anything, but gradually reason came back to us. My first idea was of revenge. Ralph had grasped for his robes and his revolver was in his hand."

"Heaven help the first man who comes in!" he yelled.

"Like a drunken lunatic, I applauded the sentiment. For a minute we were both mad as the drugged Malay who runs amuck. Fortunately nobody did come in for some time, and gradually wiser counsels prevailed. We slipped into our garments and hid our revolvers. Then from raging madmen we passed to tears. We were as spent and exhausted that we cried like little

children.

"But men like ourselves are not easily daunted. The pain was still great, but it only stimulated our desire to live and gain the better of those who had so cruelly used us. Later a priest conducted us into another room, where the princess awaited us. (To be Continued)

How Weeds Are Spread

Use of Impure Seed is one of the Chief Means of Weed Dispersal

Large sums of money are being spent each year in devising methods for the eradication of weeds. But to rid the average farm of weeds is an attempt to do the impossible so long as the present means of seed dispersal are allowed to exist. If we are to successfully cope with the weed problem on our farms, we must go about it systematically, and first remedy the causes which are responsible for the spread of weeds. Unfortunately the average farmer is not realizing that the use of impure seed is one of the chief means of weed dispersal. It is of little use spending time, energy and money in ridding our fields of weeds if, the following season we again seed down with the same weeds.

The seed department at Ottawa in an endeavor to find out to what extent weed seeds are being scattered through the use of impure seed analyzed samples of wheat, oats, barley and flax. Of the 508 samples of spring wheat tested, 271, or nearly 54 per cent, contained seeds of weeds. The highest number of weeds found in any one sample was 1,528 per pound and the average 79. Other weed seeds were found in 454, or nearly 90 per cent, of the samples, the largest number being 1,415 per pound, and the average 343 per pound. With this seed content and the rate of seeding reported, the weed seeds placed on the land would average about 49 noxious and 214 other sorts per square rod.

Weed seeds were especially prevalent in the flax samples. Out of 144 tested, 127, or 88 per cent, contained noxious weed seeds, the largest number per pound being 15,424 and the average 662. Other weed seeds were present in all but seven samples, the highest number being 13,884 per pound and the average 4,097. With this weed seed content and the rate of seeding reported, the weeds placed on the land through sowing flax would average 140 noxious and 760 other sorts per square rod.

The samples of oats and barley were equally bad.

The inquiry shows that there is a very general lack of attention to the proper cleaning of seed. Nearly 11 per cent. of the wheat, oats, barley and flax sampled for the inquiry was being sown direct from the threshers with no cleaning whatever.

Over 88 per cent. of the lots were reported as being cleaned with fanning mill, some being put through twice, but in most cases the cleaning was very poorly done.

The lack of results from attempts at cleaning with fanning mills not properly equipped or regulated is illustrated in connection with the inquiry.

One sample of flax reported as cleaned with a common fanning mill contained 17 species of weed seeds including over 2,500 tubing mustard, over 1,000 lamb's quarters, 803 black bindweed and 140 wild oats per pound, besides wheat, oats and flax.

A sample of oats reported as cleaned with a fanning mill contained 4,800 wild mustard seeds, 38 Canada thistle and 174 other weed seeds per pound.

In order to make first class seed it is usually advisable to reduce the bulk from one-third to one-half by cleaning and grading. In order to remove all weed seeds and other impurities, as well as the inferior kernels. Most farmers appear to be content with putting their grain through a fanning mill once or twice when preparing for seed and often the mills are not properly equipped. Many of those in use have only a few screens and riddles designed for cleaning grain for market and are entirely inadequate for properly preparing seed. For small seeds the equipment is even worse.

A few extra minutes spent in cleaning the grain properly is time well invested.

Girl Officer Escaped From Church

News has arrived from Kiev of a gallant girl officer in a regiment of Don Cossacks, Alexandra Ephimovna Lagareva, who showed unusual initiative and courage. She and a handful of men of her detachment were captured by the Germans and locked up in a church.

When all was still, the prisoners broke a window and escaped. Alexandra herself killing the sentry with a stone.

The little force, seven in all, managed to recover their horses, and actually succeeded in capturing a patrol of eighteen Germans, securing important documents into the bargain. These papers Alexandra delivered into the hands of the Russian general.

As Kipling Would Say It

If Rudyard Kipling had been going to say anything in verse about a hod carrier or plasterer, he would say:

"He milled 'mid the mortar of mingled moisture."

The New France

Reached Back in the Past and Cherishing Again the Ideals That Have Made Her Great

Without exaggeration it can be said that in this war there is nothing more interesting than the miracle of modern France. To observers who had watched and listened closely the seeming sudden re-endowment of a whole people with the spirit of sacrifice and single-handed enthusiasm and the emergence of the shining sword of well-organized efficiency did not surprise except in the sense that the reality was a finer thing by far than had been waited for through some years of darkness. It was known that France had found her soul again—that the things that mystified by their rottenness were seen merely because their rottenness had lifted them to float upon the surface of the water as so much unsightly refuse. In the year before the war the visitors to Paris who had eyes to see became aware that France had reached back to her past, and was cherishing again the ideals that had made her great among the nations. What were those? To Mother Earth she could appeal for answer. "I am she that was thy sign and standard-bearer. Thy voice and cry; She that washed thee with her blood and left thee fairer; The same was I." And so not for the first time French blood is flowing that humanity may become the fairer. The cynic does not believe in motives that can thus be expressed in terms of the spirit. But in old time it was said "Man that understandeth not is like the beasts that perish." And he that refuses to concede the presence in the struggle of those ideals which have ever been the inspiration of the highest endeavor will never understand the amazing phenomena of the new France, nor the equally wonderful phenomenon of the new life of our own empire in these last months of a common sacrifice.—Glasgow Herald.

Medicine Hat, Alberta.—A head of celery grown in a garden here weighs 4½ lbs.; it is one of 60 grown in an area 4x16 feet.

Tofield, Alberta.—Threshing which has taken place so far indicates that the average wheat yield of the district will be 35 bushels per acre; oats, 70.

Gleichen, Alberta.—Field of oats threshed here yielded an average of over 104 bushels per acre.

Lethbridge, Alberta.—A one-acre test plot of Marquis wheat yielded 99 bushels, and a 34-acre field averaged 60½ bushels. There are on this farm 200 acres of Marquis wheat which is expected will average over 50 bushels per acre.

Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.—Ensilage corn ten feet high is Fort Saskatchewan's claim to be included in the corn belt. This corn was planted June 8th, and cut September 8th. Fort Saskatchewan is 325 miles north of the International Boundary.

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Do You Think of Safety

Get the Safety Habit and Pass It Along for the Benefit of Others

When you leave your home for your day's work, do you remember that constant care is necessary? Do you, when you arrive at the office, factory, or shop, bear in mind your own safety and that of others? To think first of safety means consideration for others; it means lives spared and fewer vacant chairs.

Most accidents can be prevented, but what is each one of us doing to prevent accidents? We must not expect that care will be taken for our safety and never take thought for that of another.

It is estimated that a man's average earning power is \$700 per annum. Some of us receive more and some less, but whatever we earn each year we have reduced after a serious accident and will be stopped by death.

What are you going to do about it? The obvious thing to do is to learn safety—to insist upon others doing their work in the safe way—to point out to the proper officials unsafe practices and unsafe machines—to take no chances. It may seem unnecessary to tell you this, but what of each year's toll of life and limb? Get the safety habit and pass it along as an heritage to the children.—Bulletin by Ontario Safety League.

Preparing for Spring

Home Gardens and Vacant Lots Should Have Autumn Cultivation

Custom or habit alone explains the fact that the home gardener almost universally leaves his garden plot in a neglected condition until spring. No attempt is made to prepare for the next season's planting.

If the farmer were to follow this system, the results would be disastrous. In the spring he would find himself with wet and heavy land, would be unable to work it and the delay would mean late crops, if any at all.

The garden should be dug in autumn, leaving the earth loose. If new soil is being used, the soil should be turned under a depth of four inches to ensure rotting. Vines, dead leaves, or weeds should be burned, and the ashes, together with a quantity of good stable manure, if available, should be dug well in.

The results of attention to his land in the autumn will fully repay the home gardener in the saving of time in the spring, and in increased production.

In the Hands of the Worker

We have discovered that material can only be overcome by material. Courage, enthusiasm, the consciousness of a good and noble cause, are useless without an ample supply of munitions. The freedom of Europe, therefore lies in the hands of the worker of Great Britain, who have the power to pile up for the allies an immense store of guns and shells, and thus to hasten the end of the awful nightmare through which we are living.—London Daily Express.

The Man—If you are so forgetful, how is it you remember me?

The Girl—Lots of times I remember the things when the big one escapes my notice.

SEE THE COCKSHUTT AGENT FOR

"Canada" Feed Cutters and

"Perfection" Grain Tanks

Highest Quality of Material—Best Value For Your Money

Some Big Yields

Just a Few Instances to Show What Western Canada Can Produce

In reporting some of the big yields recorded from different parts of the country, we do not wish to imply that all crops are giving such great returns. It must be apparent, however, that if one farmer in a locality can get 50 bushels an acre of wheat, other farmers with the same soil, climate and conditions, should be able to get much the same yields if they are equally good agriculturists. In the long run it comes down pretty much to the man's own ability. Provided the soil, climate and water conditions are right, the rest depends on the farmer himself. Proof that the soil, climate and water conditions are right is offered by the evidence of what some farmers are actually doing as reported from day to day in the daily press and from other sources. We quote a few instances:

Humboldt, Saskatchewan.—Threshing is revealing good yields throughout Humboldt district. A field of 100 acres Marquis wheat yielded 4,000 bushels and graded No. 1 Northern.

Picture Butte, Alberta.—Yields revealed by threshing operations more than justify early predictions. A large field of spring wheat has been threshed here which averaged 69 bushels per acre; another 59 bushels, and another 56 bushels.

Empress, Alberta.—A thresher here reports threshing wheat in this district which yielded 51 bushels per acre.

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Highest Quality of Material—Best Value For Your Money

For Rural Fire Prevention

Suggestions For Reducing Fire Loss on the Farm and in the Village

Farmers and villagers should be among the most active of fire protectionists. While most villages have some fire fighting system, few have paid departments. Living isolated from auto pumping fire engines, chemical and other apparatus, and fire alarm boxes, the farmer or the villager must constitute himself an individual fire department. It is in the autumn and winter when the stoves, the open fireplaces and the kerosene lamps come into use that the fire danger is greatest. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety.

Many country and village homes have a "store room" into which, during the cold months, rubbish and debris are thrown indiscriminately. Newspapers, rags, old clothes, etc., constituting the most inflammable collection, are thrown into this room, usually "the worst" from the fire protection standpoint—in the house. Most villages use the kerosene lamp or possibly a tallow candle while searching in the cellar or store room. The lamp or candle is put down, a rat runs out and, in the excitement, especially if a woman is present, the light is frequently knocked over and a blaze is almost certain to result. Water is hard to get, pumps freeze up and the farmer or villager is powerless when the fire develops.

During the summer, English sparrows carry nest making material into cracks and crannies, building nests close to chimneys and flues. Chimney swallows, nesting in the stacks, knock the mortar from the bricks and make holes through which sparks find their way to the sparrow's nest. A mysterious fire results, generally on the coldest night of the year.

All flues and chimneys should be examined before the fires are lighted in autumn. Water should be drawn at night and placed in pails where it will not freeze. Roofs should be examined and cleared of curling shingles and other spark catchers. The store room should be the most carefully kept room in the house. Rats, mice and squirrels should be cleared out. Lanterns should be kept filled, cleaned and with wicks of proper length. A dirty, short-wicked lantern, full of oil, is a bad fire hazard.

All dead herbage should be removed from the house and outbuildings. Sparks travel far on a winter gale and, alighting on dry herbage, are dangerous. Bonfires are a hazard. Most persons who have large yards could well afford to build a small furnace of brick, covering the stack with wire netting, and thus burn the refuse without danger. Smoking about barns should be prohibited and lanterns placed where stock cannot kick them over. At all times, lanterns should be kept in a safe place. A small electric torch is a good investment where hay and fodder must be reached in the darkness. Matches should be kept in a tin box tightly covered and placed out of the reach of small children. No member of the family should search in cupboards or drawers with a match for a light. This is an imperative rule which is frequently violated.

Where wood is the heating fuel, there should be a wire front over the fireplace to stop the sparks. When coal is used, a wide fence will often stop a threatened blaze. Coal "snappers" out into the room, cause many fires. The place for ashes is a metal can, and the place for the can is where its sides will not come into contact with wood. Because they do not show sparks, is no reason for believing that wood or coal ashes are not dangerous. Remember that ashes, especially the finer kinds, hold heat for a long time.

The foregoing cautions may seem simple but are frequently forgotten. It is the unusual that often happens. Teachers in village and country schools should educate the children to think of the dangers. One shamed boy is as good as a fire department.

The amount of prize money for officers and men of the navy who accumulated during the war is sold by the Morning Post to be \$20,000,000. None of this has been distributed, and the Post makes the complaint that purchases by the government of confiscated cargoes deprives the navy of prize money.

"Disappointed again."

"How now?"

"This fellow told me he was going to show me the beauties of the

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner—dissolve—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

The Match Of Today

Is the perfected product of over 60 years experience in the match making business.

EDDY'S Silent Parlor

If correctly held and struck on any rough surface, is warranted to give a steady, clear light, first stroke.

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WATERPROOF COLLARS AND OUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All storms or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA Limited
55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

THE THERAPION
No matter how long you have suffered from Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, or any other form of chronic pain, you can now get relief. The THERAPION is a powerful, yet gentle, remedy that will cure you. It is the only remedy that has been proven to be effective in all cases. It is the only remedy that is safe for all ages. It is the only remedy that is free to all sufferers. It is the only remedy that is the THERAPION.

Make Good Profit on Sheep

To make a profit of \$26 on an outlay of \$40 on eight sheep in five months, was the success attained by one farmer in the Lethbridge district, and it demonstrates just what can be done with small numbers. One of the trustees of the Live Stock Guarantors gave the man the \$40 capital with which he purchased his eight sheep. The little flock was increased by the addition of two lambs. The man sold the wool for \$18, being fortunate enough to be able to take advantage of the high price of wool this year. He sold two of the flock for \$10, and afterwards sold the remaining number for the original outlay of \$40, thus making a clear profit of \$26. The keep of the sheep cost him nothing, as they ran about the farm buildings. The farmer will now buy more ewes and a ram and start afresh.

Praises This Asthma Remedy—A

grateful user of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy finds it the only remedy that will give relief, though for thirteen years he had sought other help. Years of needless suffering may be prevented by using this wonderful remedy at the first warning of trouble. Its use is simple, its cost is slight and it can be purchased almost anywhere.

The introduction of the tobacco habit among the Chinese dates back only a few years, and its spread throughout the country has been astonishingly rapid, so it is stated by Consul General Anderson at Hongkong. The cigarette habit is not confined to the male portion of the population. The females of all classes and ages, from ten years of age upward, indulge as freely and openly in cigarettes, and with as much apparent enjoyment, as do their brothers.

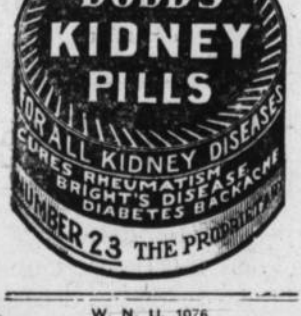
"Maggie manages to spend every week-end in the country."

"How does she do it?"

"Every Saturday she hires out to do cooking for some suburban family."

"Really, Isabel, I just hate to pay war prices on these imported delicacies."

"Still, dear, would it not seem cowardly to shirk our share of the suffering?"



W. N. U. 1076

A Veteran Soldier

Juke of Connaught on Active Service

Thirty-three Years Ago

Mr. J. M. Boyd writes in the Winnipeg Free Press:

Thirty-three years ago the Duke of Connaught was himself on active service, and on the 10th of September, 1882, was in the Egyptian desert, at a place called Kassasin, a highly strategic position on the railway running from Ismailia to Cairo, and situated on the Sweet Water Canal. It was at this point that Sir Garnet Wolseley massed his troops, and on the 12th ordered the light march, which had a glorious ending in victory, across the trenches of Tel-el-Kebir. At daybreak the following morning this position was carried at the point of the bayonet.

The Duke had his full share in that grim night's work—he was in command of the brigade of Guards, and braved the dangers and underwent all the privations and discomforts of this very trying and arduous campaign like the rest of us, even to the desperate want of drinking water. Our only source of supply was the Sweet Water Canal; it must have been a joke—who named it, for it was so thick and filthy that one of the war correspondents said, "A Londoner would have scorned the idea of washing his dog in it." We were obliged to drink this excuse for water, knowing that it was polluted with the dead bodies of men and the carcasses of beasts. Imagine, if you can, the appearance of the carcass of a camel under the fierce mercies of the of the Egyptian sun.

Added to this was the plague of vermin, flies and mosquitoes, which made life unendurable, and from which no rank was exempt.

"The Krupp devils" were working then as they are today, and our enemy was using their guns against us; however we captured one at Kassasin and turned it on them. We had it mounted on a flat car and had sand bags piled around it to protect the gunners. It was admirably served, and engaged no less than eight of the enemy's guns. By pushing the car upon which it was mounted up and down the line its position was made very elusive, so much so that it escaped being hit, while the ninety-eight rounds it fired did considerable execution. It was certainly a lucky Krupp for us, for our regular batteries had to cease firing for lack of ammunition.

That evening our heavy cavalry, consisting of the Life Guards, and the 7th Dragoons, under General Durney Lowe, made a brilliant charge and captured nine guns. We were unable to bring these guns away, then, owing to the nature of the ground, but were routed early the next morning to secure them. Our enemy had caught us napping, and the guns were gone. This was such a hurried up job that enormous quantities of ammunition were left. All of these were buried in hundreds of wounded animals lying around were killed "for mercy's sake."

It was also at this memorable spot that Arabi's troops came down with an armored train and shelled our camp, so early in the morning that we hadn't the sleep out of our eyes. Luckily for us, the bombardment went wide of our camp, but our poor little mules caught it, and our transport service was knocked completely out of joint. We evened things up though and "wiped a little off the slate" at Tel-el-Kebir, on the 13th, and had you been with Sir Gerald Graham's brigade that morning (with the battalion of Royal Marines) you would have seen two high military officers pressing their horses forward at full gallop to intercept the flight of the Arabi Pasha—one was the Duke of Connaught and the other his aide, Sir John McNeill.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

What Prohibition Would Do

An Old Country Opinion as to the Benefits of Prohibition

The following interesting paragraph appears in an English paper:

"The day has gone by when alcohol could be defeated. No man who knows the truth about it now takes it for his health; science has proved beyond all doubt that alcohol has no good thing to give a man, a woman or a child. The moderate use of it dims the vision, impairs the judgment, reduces strength, hastens fatigue and weakens the body's power of resistance. We have allowed the evil thing to grow up in our midst not knowing how evil a thing it was; we have allowed it to drug a great mass of our people so that all that is best in them is deadened and we cannot leave the fate of the nation in the hands of these people now. England must be ruled by those who love her most and not by those who love her least. And so the brave and noble and natural way is to treat this enemy of home as we treat the enemy in France and Belgium—we must drive it out."

It is said that prohibition would throw many people out of work, and it is true. It would throw out of work thousands of workhouse and prison and asylum officials and would make busier thousands of people who make bread and boots for little children and shells for our brave troops. The truth is that trade would right itself in an amazingly short time without this poison forever sapping its foundations. We must do each one of us what lies in our power. At least we can follow the king. Surely then we shall not bow down before it now when it has allied itself not with the allies of freedom but with the enemies of the king. We will follow the king to the victory.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

The plan of continuous recruiting is to be followed if any more men are called for in Canada.

Under this system permanent recruiting depots are established in the larger centres which will enlist men continuously. These men will then be distributed to different units.

The plan, which was adopted some time ago, has worked well.

"I heard Signor Bluff sing 'Hamlet' last night."

"Ah, did you? Now, tell me—do you think Hamlet was mad?"

"He must have been. There wasn't a hundred dollars in the house."

Here is another inviolable rule: No poor man can afford daughters.

GETTING BETTER AFTER SICKNESS

Nothing has ever equaled or compared with the medicinal fats in Scott's Emulsion to arrest the decline, invigorate the blood, strengthen the nervous system, aid the appetite and restore the courage of better health.

Scott's Emulsion is pure health-building food, without harmful drugs.

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More Prophecies

Astrologist Says Stars Bode No Good for the Kaiser

The autumn number of Astrological Journal issued by the National Astrological Society, which has just appeared, devotes the greater part of its space to the European war, making some interesting predictions. This journal is edited by Mr. Walter H. Lewis, an operative composer, of Manchester, N.H., who has been a student of astrology for many years.

In an article entitled "The Outcome of the War" Prophecy has this to say:

"The opening of the second year of the great war was marked by the fall of Russia. With Uranus passing through Aquarius, Russia is about to go through the throes of a great reformation and will eventually develop into one of the most important countries of the world. Its possibilities are limitless. Uranus passing through the sign ruling any country tears down to build up the better, and Russia is already showing the world the good effects of national prohibition. In 1918 Russia commences her upward career, and the Tsar and Kaiser come into serious influences of their lives. Uranus governs socialism, which is gradually establishing itself in all nations. Its effects are such as to take away past evils and install methods in anticipation of the future universal good, in preparation for the Great Beyond."

"The absolute monarchy is a thing of the past, and St. John's Revelation tells us the principles of earth are to be abolished."

"The private control of currency, on a gold basis, will be ended and the people will learn that money is but a receipt for labor, when the difficulties of settling the great war are finally overcome and a universal international exchange established, based on creative and productive effort, and concerning the money market will be abolished."

"The year 1918 may be characterized as the 'beginning of the end,' and it is indicated, early in the year, the Kaiser meets with reverses, revolution and termination of his career. The yellow peril is a misnomer, as the world will soon have every reason to thank Japan and learn from the Orient. The wild advances of the Occident has tended to depart from nature and to substitute artifice, and it must pay for its folly. The world has now entered the domain typified by the human side of the great Sphinx, the face Twelve thousand years ago the Sphinx was built to commemorate the recession of the equinox from the virgin into the lion, hence the lions body and human face. The lion is ruled by the sun, which governs gold, but it is now being relegated to the past and the human side of the Zodiac is here, when labor, not substance, controls. The question hereafter will be, not how much money can be hoarded away from the people but how much good can we do for the world. Wealth will consist of wisdom, not money."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Soldiers' Favorite Songs

Splendid Results From Y.M.C.A. Work Among Soldiers at the Front

Giving an account of his experiences in France, where for three months he had charge of the Gordon Memorial Y.M.C.A. Hut, the Rev. W. Stephen, M.A., Dumbarton, said that the war had been full of surprises, but none had been greater than the part the Y.M.C.A. had been able to play. It was the one organization to cope with the unexpected need. Speaking on the spirit of the men, he remarked that when they were going out to the firing line they had many things to think about. They spoke to a minister then as they would at no other time in their lives. There was a great deal of misunderstanding of the men out there. Some people drew them as deeply religious, almost saints and others drew them as reckless and rollicking. The truth, as usual, lay between. Every evening the soldiers had a sing-song, when the program consisted of such songs as "When Irish Eyes are Smiling," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Here We Are, Here We Are Again," and "A Little Child Shall Lead Them." The chorus of the latter was generally sung with peculiar heartiness by the married men. It was not satisfactory to know that in some camps 70 per cent. were married men. There was extraordinary talent in Kitchen's Army, and there was never any difficulty in getting a pianist. At the Sunday evening services the favorite hymns sung were "Eternal Father, Strong to Save," "Rock of Ages," "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," and "Old Hundred."

Indians Will Not Starve This Winter

Reports received by the department of Indian affairs from its various agencies in the north and west indicate that the Indians may be expected to pass the coming winter with as little degree of hardships as possible under the circumstances of decreased demand for fur trapping.

Last winter some assistance was given to the Indians in the north to secure provisions and traps to catch food, this being rendered necessary on account of the fact that the fur trading companies did not make the usual advances for the winter trapping.

Reports are to the effect that food is very plentiful this fall, and that there will be no fear of hardship from starvation to those who desire to trap for food purposes.

Work is also said to be assured in many localities to all industrious and able-bodied men.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator or always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

Artist's wife (during quarrel)—You were quite obscure before I married you.

Artist—You didn't have any trouble in finding me.

London Soon Will King Up New York

Marconi Says But For War Atlantic Telephone Wireless Would be in Operation Now

"There is not a shadow of doubt that wireless telephony across the Atlantic ocean is assured in the future," said William Marconi in a talk to the New York Times.

Mr. Marconi expressed deep interest in the news that Washington had talked by wireless with Honolulu, and that efforts were under way to connect up with Japan. He said:

"While it is likely that the operators had to wait for advantageous atmospheric conditions, the fact that wireless telephony was accomplished is extremely interesting. It does not matter if for the present such a result is possible only under ideal conditions. That talking over such a distance has been possible makes it certain that whatever obstacles may exist at present in the way of a fairly perfect service will be removed after further experiments."

"Two years ago I said that within a few years arrangements would be perfected so that telephonic wireless across the Atlantic would be established. Had it not been for the war, which made it necessary to stop our experiments, we would probably have had a transatlantic telephone wireless service by now. London might be talking over the telephone every day with New York."

"After the war a service will be installed as rapidly as we are able to do it. When that is accomplished London and New York will be within a half hour's conversational distance. It will undoubtedly be possible, once the system is going, to get into telephone communication with New York as easily as from New York to Chicago."

"Atmospheric disturbances must, of course, be taken into consideration. At times they will delay the work of making connections and otherwise cause trouble. In the event of terrific storms at sea the wireless would work slower. But constant experiments ought to do a great deal to remove such difficulties."

"Whether wireless telephony across the Atlantic will for years to come be anything more than an expensive luxury is another matter. Millionaires could talk without feeling the pinch, and urgent business conversations might be conducted that way, but I am afraid the general public would find the cost too high. Still, as time goes on, the expense will be reduced, so that the wireless telephone will be an actually practicable means of communication for those having urgent need of it."

"The time will come after the war when a man may take up a receiver in his London home or office, ask central to connect him with New York, and do his talking without any more effort than if he were in conversation over a wire with Paris. Wireless telephone messages would be communicated through a wireless station in London, transmitted direct to some coast station, received at a station on the Atlantic coast, and put through to the individual at the other end of the telephone with no break."

"An ordinary receiver such as is new used could be employed at each end. The voice would be as clear and distinct as if those talking were not separated by the ocean."

An Always ready Pill—To those of regular habit medicine is of little concern, but the great majority of men are not of regular habit. The worry and cares of business prevent it, and out of the irregularities of life comes dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles as a protest. The run-down system demands a corrective and there is none better than Parle's Vegetable Pills. They are simple in their composition and can be taken by the most delicately constituted.

Some Expert Advice

Promote a Spirit of Friendliness Instead of Rivalry

At the recent convention at Chicago of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, the following significant statements were made:

"Get the smaller towns around you lined up and working with the farmers to show them how to produce better crops, how to use the government bulletins, how to market their produce to better advantage, how to get railway and trolley lines and better highway systems. Promote a spirit of friendliness instead of one of red-hot rivalry. Get acquainted with your neighbor, you might like him."

"Unless a municipality does some municipal thinking, it will never attain full development as a municipality. The leading citizens must be able to see beyond their own interests. Every one who is able and willing to work must have an opportunity. It is idleness that kills. A municipality will not enjoy a healthy growth unless all parts of it are developed symmetrically. The leaders in a municipality should make a study of municipal conscience and consciousness—and there should be no selfishness mixed with it."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Quite a Successful Party

A Scottish minister, taking his walk early in the morning, found one of his parishioners recombent in a ditch. "Where has ye been the night, Andrew?" asked the minister.

"Weel, I dinna rightly ken," answered the prostrate one, "whether it was a wedding or a funeral but whichever it was it was a most extraordinary success."

Hokus—Why do you liken Hardups to the sea? He isn't particularly industrious, is he?

Pokus—Oh, no; it isn't that. But every one he touches gets stung.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always.

50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY

ZAM-BUK

FOR CHILDREN'S SKIN

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

Over 16,000 Farmer Shareholders are behind you when you consign your grain or sell on track to THE GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO., LTD., 160 McDermot St., Winnipeg, or 100 Douglas Block, Calgary

It pays to ship your grain to a reliable Commission Firm. Best attention given to consignments.

GOODERHAM & MELADY CO., LTD., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Ship to SAMUEL SPINK, Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, for best results. Grades carefully watched—Sales made to best advantage—Prompt returns. Try us. Shipping bills on request.

206 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Reference—Union and Royal Banks.

Ship Your Grain To BARTLEY & LANGILLE

Important SALE OF HOGS

On Section 18-19-22-4, 9 miles East and 13 miles North of Vulcan, 24 miles East of Blackie and 4 miles West of Queenstown P. O., on

Monday, November 22

140 Head Hogs

Berkshire Breed, weight 40 lbs. to 200 lbs., including

5 Head

Purebred Berkshire Boars

All Good Stock and will be sold in Lots to Suit Purchasers.

Sale Commences at 1 p.m. Terms Cash.

Owner, HENRY WILLARD

JACK TOMPSON, Auctioneer

G. M. WHICHER, Clerk.



Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 3rd of December, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twice per week each way, between Armada and Vulcan, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Armada, Vulcan, Reid Hill and Lawdale, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

D. A. BRUCE,

Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Calgary, 22nd of October, 1915.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, CHEAP—One section raw land, about 9 miles from Vulcan, excellent mixed farming, all fenced, easy terms. Flood & Whicher, Vulcan, Alberta.

FOR SALE or Trade—One roan saddle or driving horse. Will sell cheap or trade for cow. J. A. Gardner, Vulcan.

FOR SALE—Two full-blooded Poland China boars for sale cheap. J. F. Chase, 2-16-25, Vulcan, Alberta. Nov 18/15

LOST

LOST—In Vulcan on Monday November 1st a heavy gold chased ring. Valued as a keepsake. Liberal reward. A. G. Spooner Vulcan Alta.

LOST—A black Cocker Spaniel (doxed) Victoria City tag, on him. Reward if left at Irvings, Ltd., Vulcan, Alberta. Phone 38.

LOST—Two Red spotted Black Hogs, ears split. Leave information, A. D. care of Advocate Office.

TO RENT

CHAMBERS—In the Bank of Hamilton Block, suitable for professional men, or as rooms for bachelors. \$8. Steam heated, electric lighted. Apply Manager, Bank of Hamilton, Vulcan.

JACK THOMPSON
AUCTIONEER

MAKE YOUR DATES WITH
FLOOD & WHICHER

Real Estate Agents
VULCAN ALBERTA

C. C. REBBE

Auctioneer
VULCAN, ALBERTA
Phone R 1104

For dates available see
C. B. SHIMP

VULCAN ALBERTA

Ten more Prussian casualty lists have been issued covering the month between October 2nd and November 2nd inclusive. During this period the Prussian losses totalled 78,376, which is 21,000 more than in the previous ten published lists.

A. R. BOND

BRAND READER

Eastway.

Owner of horses branded on Left Shoulder

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 71, A.F. & A.M. G.R.A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY

I.O.O.F. SAMARITAN LODGE
No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.0 p.m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND
R. L. ELVES SECRETARY.

The Churches

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School. F. A. Elves, Clerk of Session; H. W. Reeves, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall.

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennerjohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

In reply to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith has stated that the government is considering the passing of law in regard to the economic situation, enforcing strictest domestic economy.

Last week Premier Asquith asked the Imperial House of Commons for a further credit vote of two billion dollars for the purpose of carrying on the war.

In face of the great expenditure, which, said the Premier, showed little hope of decreasing in the immediate future, Mr. Asquith made some remarks about the husbanding of resources.

The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; Foreign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

"God With us"

In all times of trial and stress it is a national as well as an individual trait to turn instinctively from self reliance and commend the future to the Unseen, calling upon God to give his aid and protection. The same spirit takes hold of a few entombed miners, the occupants of a sinking fishing boat or the members of a nation, with equal firmness when death or disaster is imminent. Or in the fight for existence while there is yet a gleam of hope, men will call upon the name of God to help them, believing always in the sincerity of their cry.

Thus the name of God is on the lips of every warring nation to-day. From one end of Europe to the other armies and their righteous cause are commended to the care of the Almighty.

Pacifists meanwhile are pointing to whole thing as one of blatant hypocrisy. 'Why', they say, 'Should you call upon the name of God? You admit war to be an evil and yet you ask the Supreme Being to assist at an evil'.

We will admit that war is an evil, and at the present we are having our fill of it. But, consideration of it does not stop there; we must consider in what relation to the evil we are placed. If we had the responsibility for the war then we should be hypocritical, since we should be asking for Divine aid to befriend an evil cause. But as it happens, we are fighting, not for evil, as are those whose idea the war is, but against war and the idea of war. The Kaiser, in his fullness of military spirit, saw the world at his feet stretching like a land of promise which was his for the mere putting forth of the sword, and in putting his sword forth he had necessarily to outrage a good many feelings accustomed to look upon morality and law as part of their beings. They took up arms against him and regard themselves as engaged in a thoroughly justifiable war. It is a question of right stemming an almost unconquerable Prussian might, and fighting against it with a sincerity and valour that could only be born of a cause which has righteousness as its very core.

The Gospel of Outrage.

The sinking of the steamship Ancona on Tuesday last adds another crime to the long list already compiled by the Teutonic Allies. There is some doubt as to whether the submarine which made the attack was Austrian, or German flying the Austrian flag, but that makes little difference in the essential fact that women and children have again been sent to an untimely end in the spreading of the world-saving Kultur which emanates from the intellectual universities of the Kaiser.

Americans, we are told, are again lost, and speculation of the United States' action in the matter does not go beyond the usual formal demand for government disavowal and reparation. It is not likely that President Wilson will see his way to alter his previous method in dealing with the perpetrators of these outrages, but it is interesting to wonder what the time of his note will be. So many times have the feelings of Americans been outraged in this manner, and so strong was the United States last note to Great Britain on the question of blockade that one would imagine such a circumstance as that of the Ancona would call forth something rather more peremptory than his hitherto been made to fit the case.

These circumstances, however, tend to impress us more and more with the fact that this war is our war; that is, we have gone into it for the purpose of crushing all things that go to make the perpetuation of international outrages possible. That was the tenor of Mr. Asquith's speech at the Guildhall last September when he spoke of the wrong of Belgium; if he was to speak again he might without hesitation include the wrongs of neutrals as well. The Entente Allies can never lose sight of the fact that they are ranged against the German power for the sake of the rest of humanity; it is their sacrifice and they are waging a war for the benefit of civilization. If they lost the war the world would know what to expect for through out it all Germany has given an exhibition of what she understands to be right while she has the might.

A Strange Meeting

Few if any cases of a strange meeting can go one better than the one we reprint herewith from the 'Manchester Guardian'.

A wounded English officer tells of an interesting incident which occurred on the battlefield after the great advance.

'I had picked my way amongst heaps of German corpses when I was arrested

by a voice which seemed familiar. Looking a few yards to my right, I observed one of our Red Cross doctors dressing the wounds of a German officer. 'Bad case doctor', I remarked casually, and immediately his patient shouted: 'Hello Willie!' 'I know that voice', I said to myself. I approached the wounded man and to my astonishment I found he was a German cousin of mine.

We had a little chat about old times in the days when we were friends and there was no war. My German friend did not conceal his emotion and I too was much affected by a meeting under such hostile circumstances. 'You'll look after him well', I said to the Red Cross man, and bending down I bade adieu to my German cousin.

A few days after my arrival in London I received a letter from him. From the first sentence to the last it was an unstinted tribute to the valour of the British troops in our great attack and to their traditional sense of humanity. Of our private he wrote in chivalrous terms:—'Your men are not only soldiers; they are gentlemen, every inch of them.'

Our Common Duty

Although one can only conjecture to what length the new government legislation for enforcing political economy in Great Britain will go, it is fairly certain that its appearance will raise the old question as to what are necessities and what are luxuries. From time to time members in the house have called the attention of the government to the fact that notwithstanding the great financial strain under which Great Britain is at present existing, many people are living just as in ordinary times with never a thought to the economic needs of the crisis.

It is not irrelevant for us to apply the question of economy to Canada as well, and, more particularly, to ourselves. We in this country are particularly well placed this year. We have a great crop, the country is in good condition, and we find ourselves infinitely better off than we have been for years, as a country.

Taking all these things into consideration as being for ourselves alone will not do, it is not pursuing the argument far enough, for although we have more prosperity we have also more obligations, and there is a proportionately greater call upon our financial resources than heretofore. It is not likely that we in this country shall be reminded of the fact by the passing of law but we must nevertheless bear in mind that we have our duties to perform just as they in Great Britain have and if necessary to enforce recognition of the fact there by the passage of a bill we must consider our part of it as a personal obligation. It might, of course be argued that Great Britain is differently placed in this matter and that as she has the greater expenditure she must therefore enforce the stricter economy. That is not looking in the matter fairly. For years the residents over there have been bearing the taxation that is to-day the guarantee of our safety and our immunity from the German menace. If Great Britain had not built her war fleet what would have been our situation to-day? And therefore we ought to enforce upon ourselves a firm recognition of our obligations in the present struggle so that we may be in a position to do our share of the work when the time comes. Already the Canadian wounded are beginning to come back and it is our duty to see that their future is provided for if their services have incapacitated them from doing what they did before the war. Let us show our men that we are proud of them and willing to help them all we can by giving liberally for them and their dependants.

Editorial Comment

Now that we have the Patriotic Fund going, everybody should help it along.

Remember that when you give to the Patriotic Fund you are not conferring a favor on anyone, you are simply making an effort to do your duty.

How about that little subscription you meant to give to the Advocate Fund for the Vulcan soldier boys' Christmas gifts? There is still a little time left.

Now that the revelations are showing how the 'Black Diamond' oil well was salted, it might not be inadvisable for the shareholders to do the same with their stock.

Now that the curling club has made a start for the season and the skating rink will soon be doing likewise, let us keep in mind the usefulness of these institutions as money raisers for Patriotic purposes.

Some time ago the council brought up the proposition of the town going in for its own electric plant. The Imperial hotel plant is unable to take on more lighting and there are still residents in want of it. Some system is certainly wanted.

The Bethlehem Steel Works at South Bethlehem, Pa., were attacked by fire on Wednesday last, the No. 4 machine shop being burnt out, only the skeleton of the building remaining standing. The machinery, together with the war material which the company was making for the A. I. is said to be worth millions of dollars.

Kirkaldy Restaurant

Meals at all Hours.
Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

Soft Drinks, Fruits, Candies
FRANK LOO, Prop.

For Information Regarding
Vulcan and District
Write the
Secretary of the Board of Trade
VULCAN, ALBERTA

Queen Cafe

Meals at all Hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks.
VULCAN - Alberta

R. W. Glover

Agent for Mason & Risch Pianos
VULCAN - ALBERTA

M. H. KAHLER

Watchmaker and Jeweler
OPTICIAN
Eyes Tested Free
VULCAN - ALBERTA

THE VULCAN BAKERY

BEST BREAD DAILY
Catering
F. SMART - Vulcan

B. G. RESTAURANT

Ice Cream

Meals served at all Hours
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit.
VULCAN - ALBERTA

Professional

STANLEY D. SKENE, B. A.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
Bank of Hamilton, Clerks
VULCAN - ALBERTA

P. W. L. Clark

Barrister,
Solicitor and Notary Public
Loans Arranged
Vulcan Street, Vulcan, Alberta.

DR. G. M. CARSON, M.B.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Vulcan - Alberta
P.O. Box 39, Phone 18.

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon
VULCAN - ALBERTA
Phone 44

DENTISTRY

Dr. C. H. NELSON
Dentist
VULCAN - ALBERTA

Royal Cafe

Meals at all Hours

Ice Cream

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies,
Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
Jang Lin, Proprietor

VULCAN ATTENTION!

Hays Startles Southern Alberta

Buys another \$10,000.00 Dry Goods Stock. Buys another \$5,000.00 Shoe Stock. All on Sale at the Price it will Bring

Saturday, November 20th

All Vulcan District Rejoices.

A Dollar will Talk Louder

Tomorrow than it Did Before for

HAYS IS HERE

Children's \$2.00 and \$2.50 Sweater Coats	95c
Men's 50c, 75c and \$1.00 Caps	25c
Men's \$3.00 and \$4.00 Hats	50c
Flowers, silk values to \$1.50; grab	5c
5c Hooks and Eyes and Needles	1c
\$3.00 and \$4.00 Gold Watch Chains and Fobs	95c
Men's Fleece Underwear	45c
Woman's \$10.00 Corduroy Skirts	\$4.95
Woman's \$7.50 Serge Dress Skirts	\$3.95
Woman's \$2.00 House Dresses	95c
Woman's \$1.25 House Dresses	79c

Shanghaied

Hays gives everything away but himself--his wife and his child--the Pilgrimage to the Great Hays Sale will soon end.

All Prices Advertised last week hold during the Sale if the Goods hold out. Regular Prices obliterated.

Hays, here and now, the second week of His Sale, tears aside the veil surrounding his Stock--Regardless

INSTANT SUCCESS

Piles of Ladies Whitewear, Corset Covers, Combinations, Chemise, Night Gowns, Corsets-Famous D & A Models-Underwear.

Selling at 50c. on the Dollar

All Brand New Goods Too

50c Lisle Hose	35c
25c Lisle Hose	2 pair for 25c
Men's 50c Cashmere Sox	33c
Children's \$4.00 White Bear Coats	\$2.50
Children's \$5.00 and \$6.00 Bearskin Coats	\$3.40

Shimp's Hall, Vulcan's Theatre, Bulging With Bargains

Mens 75c Gauntlets and Mitts	45c
Mens \$2.00 Gloves and Mittens	\$1.25
Mens \$1.50 Gloves and Mittens	95c
Hat Pins, Needles Hook and Eyes, Smallwares values to 10c-Grab	1c
Mens 20c 4-ply Linen Collars	4c
Mens 50c and 75c Braces and ties	29c
25c Grab--1000 packages filled with goods, values to \$1.00 and \$2.00--Grab	25c

Buy Boots-Buy Blankets-Keep Warm-for Hays, the Bankrupt Stock King is here-Get Hay's Prices.



All Wool Serge Dresses.

Sizes 34 to 44, all colors, worth up to \$18.00 and \$15.00

HAYS PRICE

\$5.95 each

HAYS WILL SELL

50 SILK DRESSES

Worth \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00 for

\$10.95

Hays sells Womens, Mens and Childrens Shoes at Prices Less than other Retailers pay for Shoes
Shoes at price of raw leather.

\$6.00 Men's Shoes	\$3.25
\$5.00 Women's Shoes	\$2.45
\$4.00 Boots for women	\$1.75
Boy's \$3.50 Shoes	\$1.25
Misses' \$3.00 Shoes	\$1.65
Men's \$3.50 Work Shoes	\$1.35

Cases of Rubbers, Overshoes and Gaiters at pell-mell rush out prices.

We will Start the Day With a Rush

Hays mounts the Ladder of Fame and becomes the Pre-eminent Bargain figure in Vulcan.

Buys Fur, Muffs, Stoles and Collars at 50c on the Dollar
Buy Men's Gloves, Mittens, Gauntlets at Half Price
Buy Women's \$15.00 and 20.00 Coats at \$5.95
10 cases Men's Woolen Underwear (Tiger Brand) at Mill Prices

Every reason for astonishment and delight --for Hays is here.

Hays Calls this Sale a

DRIVE

A Ruse--Ask your neighbor, see what she says about it.

Canvas Gloves, per pair	5c
25c Fleece Gauntlets, per pair	19c
\$1.50 Heavy Wool Underwear	85c
\$1.50 Union Made Overalls	85c
Men's 40c Heavy Wool Sox	20c
Buy Furs up to \$12.00 for	\$2.95
Buy Persian Lamb Muffs and Scarfs at	Half Price
Men's \$4.00 Pants at	\$1.95

Judge, Oh Ye People, the benefits of this sale at this time.

T. R. HAYS

The
Sleepless
Rustler

VULCAN

SHIMP'S
HALL
THEATRE

Where the Thrills and Surprises Come From.

Guy Walker



Agent for
"Rumely" Oil Pull Engines
"Advance Rumely" and "Gaar-Scott"
Separators

We can make Immediate Delivery
of these outfits while they last. If you
are thinking of buying see me first.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump
Co. Windmills; Chapman Engines
De Laval Cream Separators
Massey-Harris Farm Implements
Pumps and Belting, Accessories,
Grain Grinders, Power Mills.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

"Maxwell"

Car

Is the Car for the
Farmer

Goes Better and Lasts
Longer

Electric Starter and
Electric Lights

\$925 f.o.b. Windsor Ont.
\$995 Vulcan

Vulcan Livery
R. E. DODDS, Prop.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS

GREAT BRITAIN

November 15, to December 31.

Limit five months.

By all Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines

Canadian Pacific Railway Agents will
gladly give all particulars and reserve
sleeping and Steamship Berths.

R. DAWSON

District Passenger Agent
CALGARY

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	78
" No. 2.....	76
" No. 3.....	71
" No. 4.....	65
" No. 5.....	60
" No. 6.....	53
" Fed.....	47
Rejected No. 1.....	70
" No. 2.....	61
" No. 3.....	69
Oats, No. 2 C.W.....	26
" Extra No. 1 Feed.....	24
" No. 1 Feed.....	21
" No. 2 Feed.....	22
Barley, No. 3.....	42
" No. 4.....	38
Feed.....	30
Flax No. 1, N. W.....	159
" No. 2 C.W.....	156
" No. 3 C.W.....	134
Rye.....	35
Eggs.....	30
Butter.....	40
Creamery Butter.....	49
Spring Chicken.....	04
Pow.....	51
Cattle, live.....	51
Cows.....	51
Hogs.....	11
Dressed Hogs.....	11
Potatoes.....	05

Nine new battalions, comprising about
10,000 men, will be raised in Manitoba
this winter. Of these, three are to be
raised in Winnipeg.

The Colonial Loan and Investment
Company, Limited, of Toronto, are
bringing a foreclosure action against the
Alexandra Hotel, Calgary. The original
amount of the mortgage was \$80,000,
but this has been reduced to \$55,000.

NOTICE

To MIRON STUTTLER, Yetwood,
Alberta.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED
that the Mercantile Trust Company of
Canada, Limited, have registered a
Notice of Sale and Foreclosure under and
by virtue of default having been made
in the payment of interest due under a
certain Mortgage made by you to them
for the sum of \$600.00 with interest at
the rate of nine per cent., said mortgage
dated the 8th day of June, 1914 and
registered in the Land Titles Office at
Calgary on the 12th day of June, 1914 as
Number 1494 B.D. and covering the
following lands and premises: The
South East quarter of section Thirty two
(32) Township Fifteen (15) Range
Twenty (20) west of the 4th Meridian in
the Province of Alberta.

YOU ARE FURTHER NOTIFIED
that unless payment of the said Mort-
gage money and interest together with
subsequent interest and costs of these
proceedings be made within two calendar
months from the 4th day of December
1915, the Mortgagees will proceed to sell
and dispose of the said lands in ac-
cordance with the provisions of the "Land
Titles Act" and amendments thereon.

Dated at the City of Calgary in the
Province of Alberta this Fourth day of
September, A.D., 1915.

P. W. L. CLARK,

Solicitor for the Mortgagees.

Nov10/15

Marquis Municipality.

The ninth regular meeting of the
council of the Rural Municipality of Mar-
quis No. 157 met at the Lake McGregor
School House on Saturday November 6th
1915. Rev. Bond, and councillors Deitz,
McCullum, and Dann being present.

Moved by Mr. Deitz that the Munici-
pality of Marquis use what money is ac-
crued to the "Hail Insurance Trust Fund"
to pay off the 1914 Indemnity notes that
fall due on the 15th day of November,
1915. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bond that the secretary
instruct solicitor P. W. L. Clark to pro-
ceed with the case of F. A. Kilbourn, re
the collection of taxes in arrears. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deitz that the secretary
instruct Mr. P. W. L. Clark, solicitor, to
proceed with the Hardwick and Burns
cases as per his suggestions of his letter of
October 7th, 1915. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deitz that the secretary
instruct Mr. P. W. L. Clark, solicitor,
relative to Richard Shore cutting noxious
weeds on the N. W. quarter of 16-19-21-4
and hauling same over the road allowance
to his home. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bond that the Munici-
pality order the following iron culverts
from the Canada Ingot Iron Culvert
Company. Same to be used in 1923-4:
2-8'x-24' Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCullum that pay-
ment be made to Mr. S. E. Taylor \$2.50 per
sheet number 2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9, be accept-
ed and paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bond that the Munici-
pality pay Mr. S. E. Taylor \$2.50 per
day instead of \$3.00 per day, as per his
bill for the pulling of mustard on the
NW quarter 27-17-22-4. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bond that the secre-
tary secure legal advice relative to the
guy wires along the telephone lines not
being properly protected. Same being a
menace to traffic along the road allow-
ances. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deitz that the secretary
write the Department of Public Works
relative to the bridge across the East
Arrowwood Creek at section 33-20-23-4. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deitz that the Weed
Inspectors be paid \$75.00 per month up
to November 17th, 1915. From then on
the Inspectors to keep account of the
actual number of days on duty, and to
be paid at the pro-rata of \$75.00 per
month. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deitz that the council-
lors for the Rural Municipality of Mar-
quis No. 157, for the year 1915, be com-
pensated at the rate of \$5.00 for each
meeting in attendance, and 10c. per
mile both ways for the attendance at
same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dann that the council-
lors for the Rural Municipality of Mar-
quis No. 157, for the year 1915, be com-
pensated at the rate of \$3.00 per day
and 10c. per mile both ways; for the
inspection of roads. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCullum that the
Reeve of the Rural Municipality of Mar-
quis No. 157, be compensated at the
rate of \$4.00 for his attendance at each
meeting, and 10c. per mile both ways.
Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bond that the secre-
tary prepare the following resolution
and forward to the Hail Insurance
Board of Alberta:

WHEREAS—section thirteen (13) sub-
section four (4) of the Municipality
Co-operative Hail Insurance Act pro-
vides for the sum of \$1.00 per quarter-
section to be added by way of penalty,
for each parcel of land appearing in
arrear of hail taxes on the 31st, day
of October of each year.

WHEREAS—section twelve (12) sub-
section two (2) of the Municipality Co-
operative Hail Insurance Act provides for
the deduction of any hail taxes that
may be due by the claimants from their
hail indemnity.

WHEREAS—hail indemnity does not fall
due until after the 15th, day of Novem-
ber of each year.

AND WHEREAS—it would not be fair and
just for the ratepayers that have hail
indemnity coming to pay the \$1.00 that
is added by way of penalty.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED—by the
council for the Rural Municipality of
Marquis No. 157, that the Hail In-
surance Board of Alberta forward to the
secretary a voucher check covering the
amount of the hail taxes that is due by
the hail claimants. Same shall not be
deposited until after the 15th, day of
November 1915. Also the Municipality
to forward to the Hail Insurance Board
a check of like amount, which shall be
applied on the amount that is due the
Board by this Municipality. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCullum that the
following bills be paid:

Will rd Forbes, 11.90; James Robson,
30.00; Judge A. A. Carpenter, 10.15; Guy
Walker, 15.30; Christie's Bookstore,
12.10; Vulcan Advocate, 16.20; Stamps
8.50; A. R. Bond, 50c.; Charles Hough-
telling, 225.00; Roy Deau, 225.00; R. E.
House, 275.00; Stamps, 20.00; Prospect
Slope SD, 96.00; Sunny Glen SD, 250.00;
Reid Hill, 36.00; Corbie Hill, 200.00;
Queenstown, 215.00; Lake McGregor,
206.00; Pioneer, 125.00; Willard, 125.00;
Thigh Hill, 36.00; Liberty, 36.00; Berry-
water, 250.00; Mayview, 25.00; Eastway,
325.00; Buffalo, 100.00; Union Jack,
60.00; Sunny Plains, 124.00; P. B. Viles,
1.00; Rodney Munson, 75c.; P. W. L.
Clark, 37.35; Western Municipal News,
4.10; Jay Elie, 5.00; M. S. Hanson,
80.00; Sam E. Taylor, 21.25; A. R. Bond,
3.00. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCullum that the
polling divisions for the Municipal elec-
tions for the year 1916, be the same as
in previous years. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bond that the following
be declared the polling places for the
different divisions:

Division No. 1, Home of Edward
Synge; Division No. 2, Sunny Glen
School House; Division No. 3, Home of
J. D. McWhinney; Division No. 4,
Home of Wallace Hall; Division No. 5,
Queenstown School House; Division No.
6, Home of Thomas Phelan. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deitz that the follow-
ing be declared the Deputy Returning
Officers for the 1916 Municipal elections:
Division No. 1, Edward Synge; Divi-
sion No. 2, U. M. Deifenbaker; Divi-
sion No. 3, J. D. McWhinney; Division
No. 4, Wallace Hall; Division No. 5,
Geo. Macomber; Division No. 6, Bert
Starling. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bond that R. E. House
be appointed Returning Officer for the
Municipal elections for the year 1916.
Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deitz that the next
council meeting of the council of the
Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157
be held in the Lake McGregor School
House on Monday December 6th, at
10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
Carried.

Moved this meeting adjourn.

Adopted by motion December 6th,
1915.

Want FreeW heat

Representatives of the various farmers
organizations of Ontario, Manitoba,
Saskatchewan and Alberta attended a
meeting of the Canadian council of agri-
culture held at Winnipeg on November
10th. They laid before Hon. J. Robert
Rogers their plea for the entrance of
wheat into the United States.

The minister is reported to have ex-
pressed his sympathy with the repre-
sentation, and he informed them that
he would impress upon the government
that they consider the removal of the

duty a matter of the greatest importance.

The council passed a resolution asking
that the government immediately take
steps to secure "free access to the Amer-
ican markets for wheat" and expressing
regret that the delay this season is cost-
ing the western farmer many millions.

Another resolution was that the gov-
ernment consider the establishment of a
rate of ten cents a bushel for wheat be-
tween Winnipeg and 'eastern tidewater'
over the National Transcontinental, as
compared with the present rate of from
18 to 18 cents by water and rail or all
rail.

The representatives of the United Far-
mers of Alberta present were Messrs. Jas
Speakman and S. S. Dunham.

The Greek chamber has been dis-
solved and the date of elections have
been fixed for December 19th.

The revelations in regard to the "salt-
ing" of the Black Diamond oil well
heard in court last week, must be an
epoeneer to the most hardened oil
speculator. For the president of the
company to have gone to the extent of
dumping oil in the well in order that
the shares might take a rise in price is
certainly one of the worst kinds of
fraud.

Dr. Mecklenberg

Optician and Exclusive Eyesight
Specialist

31 years Experience, 11 years in Alberta
Calgary Office, Phone M 1121
Will again visit the following places:

Blackie, November 17th
Brant, " 18th
Vulcan, " 19th
Champion, " 20th

Eyes properly, thoroughly and scientifi-
cally examined with Shadow Test.
Consultation Fee \$1.00

The Canadian Defence League, of
Toronto, passed a resolution at a meet-
ing on November 11th, calling upon the
Canadian government to adopt universal
military service in Canada.

Joe Querin, who had enlisted in the
90th at Winnipeg, has been interned.
Testimony of members of his corps was
to the effect that he boasted of his
German parentage and cheered every
time the Germans made a gain.

Suit Cases Telescopes Trunks



We have just received our Fall
Stock of the above Lines, con-
sisting of

Trunks from 3.00 to 15.00
Suitcases 3.00 to 11.00
Telescopes 25c. to 2.00

A Large Assortment to choose from
Get Yours Now.

Irving's Ltd.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Notice

All Persons having claims
against the late Thomas Ing,
Telephone Contractor, forward
to C. L. Elliott, 1127 13th
Avenue, W., Calgary, Alberta
for settlement. Oct20/14

Notice

Any caught taking grain
of any kind away from the
Elevators or Railroad Yards
will be prosecuted on first
offense.

By Order

Be In The Rush

Haven't time to draw your attention
to dozens of New Bargains we have
prepared for you this week.

All you have to do is come to town and you
will be in the Big Rush at Reeves. You can't
stay away.

Watch for Fuller Particulars Next Week.

H. W. REEVES, VULCAN

STRONGER THAN EVER

And Better Than Ever

Our DISSOLUTION SALE is going with a swing that Testifies to the Confidence of the Buying Public in what we have to offer. Never before have we done such a business, but that

\$17,000 must be raised

Consequently we have been working on the whole of our Stock, re-marking the Goods, and this week we have an Assortment of

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Ladies, Gents and Childrens Wear, Groceries, Etc.,

that are "Better than Ever," you will say. Now is the time to get what you want at Prices that cannot be BEATEN, and REMEMBER

All Goods are New, Clean, this Season's Goods

Look at these PRICES which are a Testimony of our VALUES

Ladies Winter Underwear

Watson's Wool two piece Underwear	60c
Hygeian Combinations Special Value	\$1.25
Misses " Natural color	95c
" two piece suits per garment	45c

Ladies and Childrens Hosiery

Heavy rib Worsted	45c
Fine Cashmere Hose ribbed and Plain Extra value each	60c
Childs warm wool ribbed Hose	25c

Ladies Silk and Lawn Waists

Going at 1/4 price	
Fine Linen waists regular \$3.50	1.75
Lawn and Voile waists for	50c and 1.00
Silk Taffeta waists Limited quantity	2.75

Ladies Boots and Shoes

Values here never offered before and never will be again	
Ladies shoes Values up to \$4.75- We have bunched the lot	2.75
Childs shoes at less than cost of manufacture 35c saved out of every \$1.00 purchase	

Mens Sheerskin and Coon Coats

50" Sheepskin lined coats 9 oz duck Shell Sheeplined sleeves and knitt cuffs Special \$14.00 for	\$9.00
Boy's Sheep coats heavy fleece	\$3.00
Mens Canadian coon coats No. 1 quality at a Special discount of 20 per cent	

Groceries

In the Grocery Department we have made reductions that are bound to bring the big buyers to our Store.

25lb. Evaporated Prunes, all fresh stock	\$2.65
Sunkist Raisins, seeded and seedless, per pkg.	11 1/2
15 lb. box Christies Soda Biscuits, per lb.	11c
4 packages Corn Flakes	25c
Golden West Soap, per case of 144 bars,	5.25
3 lb can Red Rose Tea, special	1.20
3 packages Old Dutch Cleanser	25c
3 lb Fresh Dates	25c
3 packages Canada Corn Starch	25c
Quart bottles Maple Syrup (pure)	40c
Everything else in Groceries at Corresponding Prices	

Don't Miss this Space

Soft Fleecy Kimona Cloths, plain and fancy, reversible, per yard 24c.

Ladies Belts--Half Regular Price.

Mens Ties, 60c. and 75c. values, selling fast at 35c.

Cortex Crib Blankets, large size 90c.

Ladies Wool Serge Skirts, only few left regular \$5.00, going for \$3.25

Come and Bring Your Friends

Mens Winter Underwear

Sanitary Fleece Combinations per suit	\$1.00
Nova Scotia wool underwear per garment	95c
Stanfields Fine wool Combinations per suit	\$3.40
Boys Natural wool Combinations " "	\$1.20

Mens Gloves, Mitts and Socks

Prices to move	
Mens Soft oak tan horsehide mitts for	60c
" Lined gloves worth \$1.50 for	90c
" Heavy Driving Gauntlets, Wool lined	\$1.75
Heavy wool Socks moving fast at 3 pr. for	\$1.00

Mens and Boys Shoes

The Strider shoe Regular \$5.50 for	\$4.35
Boys young Canadian school shoes they cant be beat per pair	\$3.00
Mens work shoes Solid leather stock	\$2.40
" Black and Tan Elk Shoes-cant wear them out per pair	\$4.00

Wool Blankets and Comforters

Hudson Bay Blankets large size and extra heavy weight, per pair	\$6.25
"The Chinook" a heavy, all wool blanket, size 60 x 72, worth twice the price	\$3.75
Comforters, fancy art sateen values \$2.50 for	\$1.75
Comforters, well padded, size 72 x 72	\$1.50

Cretonnes, Curtains, Flannellettes

Fancy Curtain materials as low as 20c per yd.	
Flanellette 18c value going fast at 12 1/2c per yard	
Art satteens and cretonnes 42 ins. wide	14c

ELVES BROTHERS

DISSOLUTION SALE

VULCAN

ALBERTA



Delicious with Blanc Mange

Have you ever tried "Crown Brand" with Blanc Mange and other Corn Starch Puddings? They seem to blend perfectly—each improves the other—together, they make simple, inexpensive desserts, that everyone says are "simply delicious."

EDWARDSBURG "CROWN BRAND" CORN SYRUP

is ready to serve over all kinds of Puddings—makes a new and attractive dish of such an old favorite as Baked Apples—is far cheaper than butter or preserves when spread on bread—and is best for Candy-making.

ASK YOUR GROCER—in 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
Head Office - Montreal

WANTED

In every town in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
AN ACTIVE, HONEST SALESMAN
Apply to District Offices of
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
At Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton

ENLIST NOW With the army of satisfied Shippers who ship Grain to
PETER JANSEN COMPANY, LIMITED
COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HIGHEST PRICES—BEST GRADES
Make bills of lading read Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Fort William or Port Arthur, notify Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

Famous Soldiers' Ages

Napoleon was forty-five at Waterloo and never reached the sixties. Marlborough was sixty-two at Oudenarde, and by no means in his dotage at sixty-five. Frederick the Great was fifty-one at the end of his great campaign. On the other hand, Moltke at sixty-five was only just establishing his name in world history. Raglan was about sixty-six when he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Crimea. Radetzky, one of the few great soldiers Austria has produced, was eighty-two when he led the Austrians in their last successful war. Wolsley's last campaign was fought at fifty-two, but Lord Roberts began his last at sixty-seven. Sir John French will be sixty-three in September.—Tit Bits.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

The soldier was telling the workman about a battle that he had once been in that had lasted from 6 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock at night. His description was most graphic, and he became very enthusiastic as he lived through the stirring scenes again. "There's one thing I can't understand about this story," said the workman, slowly, when he had finished. "You say that the battle began at 6 o'clock in the morning and lasted until 7 o'clock at night?"

"Yes, that's so," was the reply.

"Well," retorted the workman, "the unions wouldn't stand for such hours nowadays."

Mrs. Greene—Here's a most interesting article, Ezra, entitled "The Money Question in a Nutshell."

Ezra Greene—I know all 'bout it, Hannah; the pea ain't there at all when ye pick the shell up, darn 'em!

WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial."—Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis.—"At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since."—Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 1076

Women Who Are Soldiers

Many of the Fair Sex Fight on the Western Front

Mr. Francis Molnar, the well known Hungarian war correspondent, in describing the Galician "Ukrainian Volunteers," a force some 2,000 strong, reveals an interesting fact. He says that many women have fought among the ranks of this force, dressed in regular uniforms, since early in the war, and that the same curious conditions exist in some of the Russian regiments also.

"The most interesting characteristic of the Ukrainian Volunteers," he writes, "is that there are women soldiers among them—women dressed in the regular uniform of the force, with a yellow-blue cockade on their caps—the volunteer sign—some twenty in number, some of them wearing the Order 'For Valor,' and promoted to non-commissioned rank. They perform the same duties as the men and are engaged in the very same work at the front as their male colleagues, walk about with an air of sincerity, and carry their rifles just as the ordinary soldier does. According to international law, they come into the same category as men armed and uniformed, and the Russians treat them and regard them in the same way as we regard the Russian women fighting among their forces."

"I have had a long conversation with one of these girl soldiers, Miss Sophie Halechko. She is a most feminine, fine faced, but delicately built girl of twenty-four, very earnest and pretty. She wears a shabby looking uniform—the three stars on her collar denote her rank as a sergeant. She tells me that she has been fighting for a year now, feels perfectly fit and has only been ill for nine days."

"She comes from Lemberg, and before the war was a student in the Graz University, where she studied German and Slav philology. When the war broke out she joined the Ukrainian Volunteers, for she thought everybody ought to go. She received her medal for cavalry patrol work, and her rank was also given to her for patrol services. Around Huane village she succeeded in slipping through the Russian lines with the cavalry patrol, under the command of a bravely important information. At Synovodsko she was also in command of a patrol of Hussars, and after this she received the medal."

"She tells me that her friend, who joined the force with her, Miss Olena Atepaniw, is a prisoner of war in Russia. She is also a Lemberg girl, nineteen years old, and she was one of the most gallant and brave soldiers in the force. A patrol commander also, and a sergeant, she has had her decoration as well. She covers the retreat of the command with a handful of men at Bolechow until the Russians surrounded them, and then took them prisoner."

The Oil For the Athlete.—In rubbing down the athlete can find nothing finer than Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil. It renders the muscles and sinews pliable, takes the soreness out of them and strengthens them for strains that may be put upon them. It stands pre-eminent for this purpose and athletes who for years have been using it can testify to its value as a lubricant.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest in all his business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 15 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Fried Foods

Fried food is a foe to a good complexion, because it is a foe to the digestion.

Food is of value to the body in proportion to its digestibility. A food that is readily digested is quickly turned into good red blood, and good red blood brings pretty red cheeks.

A breakfast of oatmeal porridge and milk will be digested in twenty-five minutes; a breakfast of fried ham and fried potatoes in about three to four hours.

What, then, is the trouble with fried foods? It is the grease. When anything is fried the grease makes a coating round it, like a piece of armor plate. And if once you try to figure out all the chemical changes that have to happen to that layer of fat before the digestive acids have a chance to get in to the food that is inside it, you will see why it has so little chance to be changed quickly into blood.

There are foods that make muscle and foods that make blood, and foods that make fatty tissue. But fried food doesn't really make anything except perhaps a poor digestion.

Every careful and observant mother knows when her child suffers from worms. She also knows that if some remedy be not speedily applied much harm will result to the infant. The best application that can be got is Miller's Worm Powder. They drive worms from the system and set up stimulating and soothing effects, so that the child's progress thereafter is painless and satisfying.

Missed Something

Mrs. McGreevy was a dinner guest one evening where a not a explorer was the attraction. Being of a somewhat languid turn of mind, she paid more attention to her dinner than to the conversation. After dinner was over she turned to one of the guests and asked:

"What was that tiresome old explorer talking about?"

"Progressive Patagonia," was the reply.

"Really?" asked Mrs. McGreevy with sudden interest. "And how do you play it?"

Foreman (explaining the accident to the owner of the building)—Barney was working on the roof, sir, and he slipped and fell the whole four stories, bringing the cornice down with him, sir, and breaking both legs and half his ribs.

Owner—Oh, well, never mind. I intended that cornice to come down, in any case.

An Aged Volunteer

At 72 He Fights For France the Second Time

According to the Paris Figaro the oldest volunteer in the French army is Alcide Verd, born in April, 1843, at Rompont (Ardennes). He already celebrated his seventy-second birthday when he became attached to the recruiting bureau at Troyes. A detachment recently was sent from there to fill gaps in the ranks of the Forty-seventh Territorial regiment, and Verd was so insistent on going to the front with the younger men that the commanding officer finally consented to enlist him for active service.

The aged volunteer now is a soldier in the Seventh company of the regiment, which is stationed somewhere in the trenches of the first line of defence. He is doing his duty as efficiently as any of his comrades in arms, whose "unbounded admiration for the spry septuagenarian has won through his vivacity and never failing good humor."

Alcide Verd has seen war before. He fought the fathers of his present adversaries during the Franco-Prussian conflict, in which he took part up to the ominous battle of Sedan, when he was made a prisoner and with thousands of others sent into captivity in Silesia.

TORTURING SCIATICA

A Severe Sufferer Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Mierce darting pains—pains like red hot needles being drawn through the flesh—in the thigh; perhaps down the legs to the ankles—that's sciatica! None but the victim can realize the torture. But the sufferer need not grow discouraged for there is a cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new, rich, red blood, which soothes and strengthens the feeble nerves, and thus frees them from pain and restores the sufferer to cheerful activity. In proof we give the statement of Mr. Thos. D. Leinster, Wapella, Sask., who says: "I was attacked with sciatica which gradually grew worse until I was confined to my bed; for three months I had to be shifted and turned in my bed as I was utterly unable to help myself. I suffered the greatest torture from the fierce, stabbing pains that accompanied every movement. I consulted several doctors and took drugs and medicines until I was nauseated, but without getting any benefit, and I began to believe I would be a continuous sufferer. Finally I was prevailed upon to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after taking them for about six weeks I was able to get out of bed. From that on I kept steadily improving and until I was free from this terrible and painful malady."

The most stubborn cases of sciatica will yield to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills if the treatment is persisted in. These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

As in Bible Times

Primitive Methods and Customs in Vogue in Bulgaria

As in the Bible times all the water for the Bulgarian village must be drawn from one or two wells or springs, and these watering places or fountains are the scene of much sociability. Hither come all the youths and maidens of the village to loiter. There is coquetting and courting about the fountain and home gatherings in the evenings. Marriages spring from mutual attraction and choice, rather than the arrangement of families, as do the Armenian and Turkish alliances. There are husking bees and quilting bees where the young people meet, but the most popular form of social entertainment is the sedanka. Here assemble the young men and women of the village and adjoining farms, grouped about an open fire, singing solos and choruses. The Bulgarian folk dances are danced in a row or circle, the leader generally waving a bright handkerchief and turning and twisting about his line of followers, like a mild game of "snap the whip." It suggests health and abounding spirits and good fellowship, without the sensuality that so often marks the Oriental dance. Occasionally the sedanka ends in a dramatic fashion. Some brawny fellow who has been courting his Darka assiduously will seize her in his arms and carry her to his home. The next day this "marriage by capture" is given legal and religious sanction by the blessing of the orthodox priest.—The Argonaut.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Municipal Potato Growing

The city of Calgary last spring found itself in possession of 70 acres of park land which it was decided to bring under cultivation in order that it might be sown to lawn grass for future park purposes. The value of potatoes in preparing land for lawn grass was well understood and the council decided to put this land in potatoes. The crop is now being harvested and promises to yield 12,000 bushels. These potatoes will be supplied to the hospitals and other institutions, and whatever is left, after retaining sufficient seed for other plots next year, will be sold to the public at 35c a bushel. The potatoes grown at Calgary are of excellent quality, and so great is the interest in this crop that a special potato show is to be held to demonstrate the possibilities of potato raising in this part of Southern Alberta.

Helligoland is now experiencing an immense aerial invasion. In early autumn the island is one of the rest places of the birds migrating from the north, and night after night they come into countless armies, in times of peace the islanders turn the invasion to profit, stirring abroad all night with lanterns and nets, trapping the weak and weary birds that snatch a few minutes' rest. One observer records having known 15,000 larks alone trapped in a single night, of which number a lighthouseman caught 300 by fixing a wire net outside the great lantern.

Says Simon Sink, "I do not think I could much stouter be, Old Dutch you know, A healthy glow Has always given me."



Old Dutch Cleanser

MADE IN CANADA

Rob Russian Palace

Famous Palace of Villanov Despoiled by Berlin Museum Official

The famous palace of Villanov, near Warsaw, has been despoiled of all its treasures, not sacked by a mob of soldiers, but by a Berlin museum official named Erdmann, with the sanction of the military governor, General von Beseler. The palace, built in 1578 to 1594, contained thousands of Polish relics. Crates after crates were sent away addressed to Berlin, packed with ancient armor, swords, personal effects of Jan III. Turkish hags captured during the Ottoman raid, Court correspondence between Austria and Poland during Jan's reign, Michael Angelo's statue of Moses, numerous portraits of Polish Royalties and other notable pictures, parchments and books. Erdmann announced he intended next to clear out Warsaw palaces and museums. The Poles are infuriated, and Russians stigmatize this as one of the most cold-blooded thefts of the war.

Russian Fleet in Black Sea

The special correspondent of the Paris Temps in Moscow, quoting from the Sebastopol paper Rannieye Outro, states that in Russian naval circles the services of the Black Sea fleet during the year which has just elapsed, are highly appreciated. This fleet has, says the Rannieye Outro, paralyzed the activity of the enemy ships, it has destroyed Turkish commerce, and demolished the two principal food and coal stores, Eregli and Soungouldak. It has frustrated all Turkish attempts to transport troops by way of the sea to the Dardanelles or Caucasus zones. Furthermore, more than 100 large transports and several hundred barges have been sunk causing great losses in war material to the Turks. If, concludes the Russian paper, the British navy has brilliantly performed the difficult task of chasing the Germans out of European waters, the Russian fleet, on its side, is without rival in the Black Sea. It has splendidly performed the task entrusted to it.

To the Mothers of Canada

An Appeal For Greater Precautions in the Use of Matches

No fewer than 633 fires, one million and a half dollars damage to property and the loss of thirty-eight lives occurred during the year 1914 as the direct result of children playing with matches.

Matches should, therefore, receive attention as a danger of primary importance. Keep the matches away from the children. Place them on a high shelf far out of their reach, for they love to play with fire, and matches form an ideal toy from their point of view.

If it were only possible to convey in its horrid detail the account of the fires in Canada where thirty-eight children lost their lives, the excitement and nervous tension, the loss of property, the anguish of parents, the pain of the little child, some measure of reform might soon be effected.

Mothers should ever after guard their children against matches, as they protect them against a terrible and menacing enemy.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.
Yours truly,
T. B. LAVERS,
St. John.

Mrs. Snooker—Men make me tired.
Mrs. Swayback—What's the matter now?
Mrs. Snooker—My husband saw Mrs. Keedick yesterday and I asked him what she had on, and he replied, "Oh, clothes."—From Stray Stories.



Make Monday Ironing Day

LET Sunlight Soap do your washing Monday morning and you can do the light ironing Monday afternoon.

The rub, rub, rub at the board has no place in the Sunlight way—so with the hardest part of washing cut out you'll feel like making it a good day's work by doing at least part of the ironing.

Follow the directions that cut your work in half and remember there's nothing in Sunlight to injure fine fabric or dainty hand. A \$5,000 guarantee backs this statement.

Sunlight Soap

5c.
A BAR

All grocers sell and recommend it

EFFECTIVE MEANS FOR REMOVAL OF GERMAN SUBMARINE PERIL

WILL NOW NO LONGER CONSTITUTE A MENACE

New Means of Dealing with Enemy Submarines Have Been Evolved by Great Britain, and it is Believed That These Methods will Revolutionize Navy Warfare

Great Britain has put into effective operation means of combating the submarine, which, according to official reports to the United States, already have resulted in a loss estimated at between 60 and 70. The report declares that the British admiralty confidently believes it has crushed the German undersea craft. New modes of offensive and defence that may revolutionize navy warfare have been adopted, and high British naval officers are of the opinion that unless the effectiveness of the submarine is increased, it will no longer constitute a menace.

According to the reports destruction or capture of 50 submarines actually had been reported several weeks ago, and it was regarded as possible that the number has reached 70. A dinner was given recently in London which was attended by high government officials in celebration of the destruction of the 50th underwater enemy.

While the greatest secrecy is maintained the United States has information concerning the methods which have been employed. A submarine telephone has been developed by which it is possible to detect the approach of a submarine by sound from observation boats or stations planted off shore connected with points on the mainland.

Huge nets have been stretched across the channels through which the submarines may be expected to pass and in open waters, near steamship lanes or in the vicinity of warships,

nets suspended with floats have been cast. Then patrols congregate and when the submarine comes to the surface, as it evidently must, it is destroyed by gun fire or captured.

A special type of mine also has been devised which is laid in large fields that have proved particularly dangerous to submarines approaching at-amer lanes.

The German methods of supplying submarines with oil from concealed places along the coasts has been disposed of. This compels the boats to return to their bases at more frequent intervals.

Aeroplane are exceedingly useful in locating submarines. They can detect one even 100 feet beneath the surface. It is a habit of the German submarines to slip into favorable position along the steamer lanes and lie on the bottom for long periods, rising occasionally for observation. As the batteries are not exhausted, the boats not being in motion, only a brief stay on the surface is necessary to renew the air supply and take a hurried observation. Undersea boats adopting these tactics have been the most difficult to watch. Here the aeroplanes have shown their great usefulness as the comparatively shallow water along much of the British coast makes it possible for the aeroplane operators to see the ships lying on the bottom. The aeroplane notes the position and notifies the nearest destroyer or patrol boat, which speeds to the spot and waits for the submarine to rise.

New Air Weapon

Germans Are Perfecting a New Aerial Engine

The aerial torpedo invented by a Swedish officer and sold to Krupp's may have been the basis of Germany's new air weapon, but certainly it is not the finished article. The Swedish invention resembles a huge shell fired with a turbine engine driven by gas pressure; the German air torpedo is more like an airship fitted with propellers driven by electricity and controlled from a Zeppelin by wireless. The German aerial torpedo can, theoretically, remain in the air for three hours, and can be controlled from a distance of two miles. Both weapons are discharged from a tube like a marine torpedo, but in the case of the German invention two propellers and two lifting screws are automatically started at the moment of discharge.

In shape, this torpedo of the air, which is about seven feet long, resembles the submarine weapon. It is composed of two cases, the outer of thin chrome nickel and the inner of material similar to that used in Zeppelins. About one-sixth of the space at the rear is occupied by an electric accumulator at the bottom, and an electric motor generator secured to the top. The machinery is controlled by Hertzian waves acting on the Teletunkan system of wireless, and it is claimed that up to a distance of two miles the air torpedo can be steered at will.

The air torpedo is inflated with water gas and compressed gas, but as it is heavier than the air, two lifting screws work under the body to keep the torpedo in the air, while the motive power is supplied by propellers. Both screws and propellers are connected with the same shaft, which runs through the body of the torpedo.

When the air torpedo, after flying through the air, hovers immediately over the selected target it is made to assume a vertical position, the lifting horizontal screws and propellers are stopped, and the torpedo dives to the ground, carrying a large quantity of high explosive charge at its nose. The charge explodes on contact like an ordinary shell, and it is said that in two torpedoes there is sufficient explosive force to destroy the Tower of London.

Originally, these air torpedoes were destined to be carried exclusively by Zeppelins, but owing to certain improvements it has now been found they can be manipulated from warships. According to information, Germany purports to use torpedoes of the air against the British fleet, and that purpose small, swift craft, armed only with aerial torpedoes, are building or have already been built.

Birds Still Outfly Men

Mr. Hawker has just broken a record by flying to a height of 20,000 feet, and one looks round for a standard with which to compare the feat. The average English bird does not as a rule go above 300 feet, and even when migrating he sticks nearer a thousand than two. A flight of wild geese sometimes reaches 2,000 feet, but not invariably. But no aviator has yet outdistanced the highest birds, for the great condor of the Andes is able to attain a height of 27,000 feet.—London Chronicle.

Homestead Entries

Homestead entries in Western Canada for the first seven months of this year totalled 10,279, a decrease of 5,843 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. There were 2,954 fewer entries in Saskatchewan, 3,002 fewer in Alberta, and 145 fewer in British Columbia. In Manitoba, the entries this year have totalled 2,350, as compared with 2,092 last year.

It is interesting to note that during July homestead entries were made by 22 Germans and 164 Austro-Hungarians.

If it is a thing a woman never is likely to need, she is pretty sure to put it carefully away.

A Good Ally

A Frenchman Pays a Tribute to the Navy of Britain

I write this letter from one of the British warships which the Germans declared they sank during one of the encounters which cost them so dear. The admiral commanding it is relating the phases of the battle and showing me the parts of the vessel which were hit by the enemy's projectiles. They only damaged the ship, and today it is completely repaired and ready for a fresh fight. Around us is stationed under steam a wonderful fleet of the most formidable and mightiest units which prove to the world that Great Britain's naval renown has lost nothing of its legitimacy.

It is a great object lesson for me to be able to contemplate—after seeing the British army, which watches over a part of our northern front—the navy which assures the freedom of our communications, the security of our coasts, and the final restoration of Belgium to independence and fullness of its rights.

How I wish I could tell everything. Unfortunately, I am bound to much reserve and circumspection. But I need only hint, and what I must conceal will be divined.

It can no longer be concealed that the number of German submarines destroyed since the debut of their operations is very considerable.

One of the principal results of Great Britain's maritime action has been to render ineffective the attempted blockade which the Germans, in defiance of the laws of war, imagined they could accomplish by employing the most formidable naval weapon which science has placed in their hands. All the precautions that long experience of the sea and its battles could suggest have been taken. Skill, boldness, courage and energy have met all the needs of the case. Assuredly the submarines of Admiral Tirpitz have not exhausted the list of their exploits. They will continue to show in attacking warships an audacity which their enemies were the first to recognize. But their impotence becomes manifest in crimes against private individuals and the danger of their operations against themselves has lost much of its importance. Their field of action is limited, their power of destruction meets barriers. The losses to which they expose themselves, and those already suffered, cannot indefinitely be made good.

The spectacle of the land army created by Lord Kitchener has roused my admiration of the resources and determination of the country which has improvised it. The spectacle of its naval forces, organized and led by sailors, who are heirs of the most memorable traditions in history, confirms my convictions that nothing will bring low or overcome the maritime effort of our mighty ally.—Stephen Pichon.

Vacuum Fly Catcher

A New York man has put his vacuum cleaner and phonograph horn to the task of catching restless flies and mosquitoes. The phonograph horn is attached to the end of the hose leading from the electric vacuum cleaner and the motor is started. With this apparatus flies and mosquitoes can be caught on the wing in less time than it takes to tell of it, for when the mouth of the horn is brought close to the insect the strong current of air sucks it down the tube to captivity within the cleaner.

New Statistician Appointed

The vacancy in the position of statistician of the labor department has been filled by the appointment of Bryce M. Stewart, who for some time has been in the department.

Mr. Stewart succeeds Robert H. Coats, the new census commissioner. He is a native of Brockville and graduated at Queen's and Columbia Universities.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE BRITISH TOOK THE TOWN OF LOOS

ELABORATENESS OF THE GERMAN TRENCHES

Germans Fought Desperately and the Viciousness of Their Resistance was Due to Their Rage Over the Loss of Their Dugouts Which Cost Them so Much Labor

The scene of the British attack in the Lens region is a flat mining country—slag heaps, mine pits, ruined buildings, splintered and felled trees and earthworks churned by explosions—with slightly rising ground toward Loos and Lens.

Nothing is visible except the soft puffs of strapping bursting and volumes of black smoke from British and German high explosive shells, marking positions where the British troops are organizing their guns and the Germans are preparing a new defensive line.

It is with infinite satisfaction to the British, who had long looked at the eye sore twin towers of the mining works at Loos that they now have in their possession this German position.

The church at Loos which had been used as an observation post is a heap of stone as the result of the bombardment preceding the attack.

The normal population of Loos is ten thousand poor miners and their families. Three hundred of these remained during the battle, taking shelter in the cellars of their wrecked, miserable homes. One old woman, who cooked for the Germans, is now cooking for the British.

As the skirmish line approached the town it saw six women and a child coming toward it in the midst of the battle. Some of the British soldiers turned away to rescue them, but before they could get the women and child some sort of shelter two of them were wounded.

The elaborateness and permanency of the German trenches indicated the apparent conviction of the Germans in the security of their lines. Dugouts of thirty feet depth, were cemented and contained electric lights and arm chairs. Some of them were impervious even to high explosive shells of big calibre. The British bombardment cut the wire in front of the German trenches to bits and battered the firing trenches and traverses into irregular piles of earth. Under such a falling of shells it was suicidal for the Germans to attempt to remain outside the dugouts or to try to man their machine guns or use their rifles.

When the artillery work was perfected the British infantry sprang over the parapets at a given moment. Sprinting toward the German trench they arrived almost without opposition. Then the German trench was theirs, with the Germans who were alive huddled in their caves. Some of the dugouts had been demolished and had in them fragments of German bodies mixed with the debris. Others had their openings blown in by shell explosions, and their occupants were either buried or suffocated. When a dugout had been unharmed, the British soldiers, with bayonets fixed on their rifles, appeared at the entrance to find the Germans still inside or perhaps just starting out.

All in the dugouts might surrender.

Roar of French Guns

Uncanny Sensation as of the Underground Growing of Distant Volcano

The Cologne Gazette publishes the following account by the German author, Dr. George Wegner, of the terrific bombardment which preceded the French attack in Champagne: "It is Friday morning. During the night we have been hearing the sound of distant gunfire, which in volume and duration exceeded anything experienced since we have been here. Yesterday evening the bombardment was exceptionally lively. The day died down towards midnight, but about 4 o'clock this morning it started afresh with the unprecedented intensity typical of a big scale bombardment, with shot following shot in one unbroken growl of thunder like the roll of drums.

One hour—two hours—four hours—still there was no end to it. The like of it had not been heard since the days when the first German advance passed like a storm over this section. Where is it? What does it mean? The thunder of distant guns can be better heard upon the hills than in the valley, so we went up to the top of the hill which rises outside the town. I have just returned. It is now 11 a.m., and the guns are still thundering the extraordinary roll of a bombardment in the Argonne, which was the prelude to a French attack on the Marie-Therese field works. It has lasted from eight to eleven—three hours, and the other bombardment has already been going on more than twice as long.

The whole atmosphere is in a state of dull vibration. It seems as if one perceived the sound not only with the ear, but as if one had the physical sensation of being shaken by air waves. It is as if the sound came up from unknown depths of the earth. Indeed, more than anything it is like the uncanny underground growling of a distant volcano in eruption, shaking the earth's crust for miles around, and making it tremble like a man in a fit of rage.

Defect in Farming System

"Every farm in the United States should be an efficiently organized factory, busy the whole year round," declared Charles Dillon of Topeka, Kan., in an address before the Farmers' National congress at Omaha. He added that the farmer should sell his products through co-operation with factories. Mr. Dillon declared that the fundamental weakness of the American farm as an economic institution is its failure to give profitable employment to the owner, the hired man and the family throughout the year.

Stocks of linthe now are being converted into an ingredient for explosives at a co-operative distillery at Pointoise, France, which has been supplying clear alcohol extracted from beet roots to government explosive factories, where it is used in the manufacturing of gun cotton.

or, on the other hand, if a British soldier started to enter or even showed himself, he was received with a fusillade. In case of refusal to surrender, bombs were thrown into the dugout without the thrower of them exposing himself. The Germans surviving the explosion usually gave in, though not always, for some of them died to the last man.

Some incidents had a humorous as well as a tragic side. In these sudden encounters at close quarters, where the charging Briton met a German emerging from his dugout, the bayonet, bombs and even fists were sometimes brought into play in the ensuing melee.

One difficulty was the gathering and guarding of prisoners in such a confined space as their regular wrecked trenches. With rifles and bombs lying about, the Germans, even after capitulating, were likely to seize them and rush to the cover of a traverse trench or into a shell crater and renew the fight.

The Germans fought desperately and the viciousness of their counterattacks apparently was due to rage over the loss of their comfortable dugouts, which had cost them so much painstaking labor and the unpleasant prospect of a winter in the mud building caves.

The rear of the army during the action presented a wondrous varied scene, which was the more concentrated because of the narrow front of the operations. There were the slightly wounded walking back, the steady tramp of fresh regiments going forward, processions of swift, smooth running motor ambulances, whose burdens would be back in England in 24 hours, longer and seemingly endless processions of powerful motor trucks loaded with shells to feed the hungry, ever-hungry German guns, troops of the reserves in the field or beside the gored roads, waiting their call, while the French population stood in their doorways and asked for the latest news.

At a place near the front a park of captured guns guarded by a pacing British sentry seemed an attraction more symbolic of success to inhabitants than to the parties of German prisoners. The distances of the last ranges at which they were fired before the British infantry engulfed them are chalked on some of the gunshields. Perhaps the most interesting trophy is a Russian machine gun taken by the Germans from the Russians on the eastern front and now re-taken by the British.

The German prisoners were well clothed, neat and fresh in their comfortable dugouts, where they were caught by surprise, but evidently they appreciated the generosity of the British rations. Three thousand prisoners were taken by the British, which was a small percentage of the German loss.

Brutality of the Germans

Russian Soldiers Found With Their Tongues Cut

Russians charge the Germans with resuming the campaign of atrocities with which they sought to frighten the Russians at the beginning of the war, but which had diminished in recent months. Finding the towns and villages evacuated by the Russians bare of provisions and the distances between the towns becoming greater the farther they penetrated into the country, and incessantly harassed by the Russians troops, some of the invaders are declared to display a ferocious and revengeful temper.

The atrocities laid at their door are said by the Russian people to be as bad as those committed in Belgium just after the opening of the war. In many places, for example, especially in the three days' fight around the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, all the Russian wounded left on the battlefields were killed, according to Russian reports.

Moscow newspapers describe, giving names and details, the repulsive affair near Vilkomir, northeast of Vilna. Half a company of Russians with three young officers were trapped by the Germans in a farm house August 6.

"All the soldiers, numbering 304, were killed," says the Russkoye Seio. "Some were found with their tongues cut out. The officers, Valdemar Kister, Sergius Miuts and Emil Balgin, were especially ill-treated. Kister, though wounded and lying on the ground, was bayoneted several times and the last ferocious blow sent the bayonet through his left eye and heart, into the ground. Balgin was bayoneted, but was living and protesting when the Germans buried him. The third officer was covered with bayonet wounds when found dead."

"These details were given by a peasant found later tied to a tree. From his place he witnessed everything. Now that the tide is turning against the Germans they commit terrible crimes in revenge for being forced to retreat."

Paper Money in Germany

In Germany there cannot be any doubt that despite her practical isolation, and, therefore, her indifference in great measure to external values, the nation is financially in a very bad way. This was indicated recently by the Turkish loan, or issue, of thirty million dollar war notes supposed to be covered entirely by gold held by the German Reichsbank and the Bank of Austria-Hungary. This constitutes, of course, a gold loan by the central powers to Turkey, but investors in Ottoman war securities are learning that the Germans and Austrians have already issued paper of their own against this gold, so that it would seem that the Teutonic allies are not above issuing paper in unlimited quantities against either their own or other people's gold.—Ottawa Citizen.

Big Irrigation Convention

Many Prominent Speakers to Deliver Addresses at Convention to be Held at Bassano

In connection with the Western Canadian Irrigation convention to be held at Bassano, Alta., Nov. 23 to 25, an excellent program of addresses has been arranged. Among the most prominent men who have signed their intention of attending the convention, and who have promised to speak are the following:

L. D. O'Donnell, supervisor of irrigation, U.S. reclamation service, Billings, Montana, "Better Farming."

James Spelman, president United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary.

W. H. Olin, agricultural commissioner, Denver & Rio Grande railway, Denver Colorado, "Practical Irrigation."

E. A. Howes, dean faculty of agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton, "Agricultural Education in Alberta."

J. T. Hinkle, third vice-president International Irrigation Congress, Hermiston, Oregon, "The Alfalfa Farmer."

W. H. Fairfield, superintendent Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, "Crop Rotations on Irrigated Land."

William Young, controller of water rights, department of lands, Victoria, B.C., "The Success of Water Users Communities in B.C."

S. G. Porter, irrigation branch, department of the interior, Calgary, "Alfalfa, the Basis of Successful Irrigation Farming."

Marjorie M. Goldie, instructor in household science, Alberta government, Olds, "Advance of Household Science Training for Country Girls."

W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, B.C. government, Victoria, B.C., "Agricultural Opportunities in British Columbia."

G. H. Hutton, superintendent Dominion Experimental Farm, Lacombe, "Grading up a Dairy Herd."

Don H. Bark, formerly in charge of U.S. irrigation investigations in Idaho, "The Growing of Alfalfa."

S. S. Dunham, vice-president United Farmers of Alberta, Lethbridge, "The Future of Irrigation in Southern Alberta."

D. J. Wylie, M.L.A., hon. president Cypress Hills Water Users' association, Maple Creek, Sask., "Livestock."

R. M. Winslow, secretary B.C. Fruit Growers' association, "Getting British Columbia Fruit to the Prairie Farmer."

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., superintendent agriculture and animal industry, C.P.R., Calgary, "Livestock on an Irrigated Farm."

G. D. Walters, irrigation branch, department of the interior, Calgary, "Field Irrigation Investigation by the Irrigation Branch, Department of the Interior."

Others who have accepted invitations to be present and address the delegates are Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, Saskatchewan; E. F. Drake, superintendent of irrigation, Ottawa; Hon. W. R. Ross, minister of lands, British Columbia; P. H. Peters, commissioner of irrigation, department of the interior, Calgary; T. A. Hargrave, president, Cypress Hills Water Users' association, Saskatchewan; Asa B. Thompson, president, Oregon Irrigation Congress, Portland, Oregon; G. A. Marnoch, president Lethbridge Board of trade; J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president, C.P.R., etc.

The Hon. A. L. Sifton, premier of Alberta, will open the convention and officially welcome the delegates.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture and president of the association will be in the chair. J. S. Mavor, chairman of the local board of control, will assist him.

Saskatchewan Fruits

The campaign carried on for several years by the board of trade at Saskatoon to induce small farmers to engage in fruit raising is beginning to have effect, and some excellent orchards of small fruits have resulted this season. These varieties include the usual hardy varieties, also some fine showings of plums, apples, cherries, and even grapes, of which some fine vines of the Concord variety have this year borne in the open air.

Large War Orders

Inquiries From Allies For Blankets, Overcoats, Etc.

Inquiries are being made by the different nations of the allies, about the possibility of getting clothing, blankets, and other such equipment manufactured in Canada. The Canadian mills are anxious to serve the Canadian government first and are at present busy with the home government's orders. They will be busy until December 1 on this. Then, however, they will be able to make stuff for other countries. Through the Textile Association an order for 100,000 blankets, worth probably \$300,000, has been placed with Canadian mills for the British government.

Mr. F. Barry Hayes of the Toronto Carpet Company has been negotiating with the Russian government for an order for overcoats. There seems no doubt that big orders will come to Canadians from Russia.

It is understood from other sources that the Russian government has also ordered several million dollars' worth of blankets. This order awaits the acceptance of the Canadian mills. The Italian government is also said to have ordered a million dollars' worth.—Toronto Globe.

The report of the department of municipal affairs for Alberta for the last nine years gives very striking testimony to the growth of the province as shown in the organization of cities, towns, villages and municipalities. In nine years the cities of Alberta have increased from 2 to 6; the towns from 15 to 48; the villages from 30 to 102, and rural municipalities from none to 84.



PROMINENT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Who will address the Ninth Annual Convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association, which will be held at Bassano, November 23rd, 24th, 25th.

- (1) Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, Alberta.
- (2) Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta.
- (3) Hon. W. J. Ross, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.
- (4) Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, British Columbia.
- (5) W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.
- (6) Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan.

STOCK AUCTION SALE

AT VULCAN

Saturday, November 20th

On the Agricultural Fair Grounds

75 HEAD HEIFERS

Mostly Yearlings, Shorthorn Breed, Native Stock.

60 HEAD GOOD YEARLING COLTS

Percheron Breeding

300 HEAD OF SHEEP

This will be an excellent opportunity to pick up some good Stock. Stock lunched to suit purchasers

Sale to commence at 1 p.m.

Terms: Cash

Owner, L. F. TAYLOR, Gleichen

JACK TOMPSON Auctioneer.

G. M. WHICHER Clerk.

Do You Want a Piano?

You will find below a list of slightly used pianos at greatly reduced prices.

These instruments have had such little use that they can hardly be told from new, and each and every one is guaranteed to be in tip top condition.

Terms can be arranged as low as \$10.00 cash and \$10.00 per month, or if more convenient a payment every six months.

Make	Regular Price	Price Now
Bell	\$500.00	\$350.00
Bell	575.00	325.00
Schumann	450.00	300.00
Lachner	450.00	295.00
Willard	450.00	300.00
Kingsbury	425.00	250.00
Bell	485.00	300.00
Masters	550.00	350.00
Lachner, 88 note player, and 1 dozen rolls	750.00	525.00
Bell	500.00	315.00
Columbus, 65 note player (new)	575.00	385.00

20% off all New Pianos.

ALBERTA PIANO CO.

130 Eighth Avenue, W., Calgary

Home of the New Art Bell, the Piano with the Sweet Tone.

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid up - \$3,000,000
Surplus - \$3,750,000



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ESTABLISHED 1872

USE THE BANK

There is always a temptation to spend the money in your pocket. Get the habit of depositing the small surplus amounts, instead of carrying them about.

Our Savings Department will help you save

VULCAN BRANCH

A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER.

Thomas Kelly, the millionaire contractor, deeply interested in the government building scandals of the Parliament houses in Manitoba, and at present in America, has been ordered extradited.

Mr. Roy Walker was a visitor to Calgary last week.

Mr. Roy Dunn, of Edmonton, is visiting Mr. George Todd for a short while.

New Telephone Numbers

Second List

White, Miller
Peterson, W. G.
Mayview School,
Doane, H. C.
Union Jack School,
Dean, Roy
McMullen, W. L.
Sinclair, Angus
O'Neil, E.
Stein, J. R.
Hoadley Ranch,
Richardson, J. R.
Hearn, Ed
Blair, D.
Sinclair, T.
Adair, W. V.
Storey, Peter
Oldfield, W. M.
Aney, Henry
Marshall, M. P.
Leahy, Geo.
Houghton, A. M.
Houghton, W. C.
Haslam, P. J.
Douglas, Jno.
Berry Water School
Baden, Francis
Robson, W. W.
Robson, J. W.
McWhinnie, Jas.
Noble, A. S.
Simms, D. B.
Myers, F. M.
Dickinson, A. G.
Cooper, G.
Simms, Daniel
Lundgren, H. O.
Todd, George
Ecker, G. L.
Tuttle, C. D.
Lounsbach, Mrs. E. C.
Knox, H. A.
McKeezie, W.
West Canada Flour Mills,
National Elevators Co.
Home Elevator Co.
Johanson, G. L.
Eaton, L.
Becker, Henry J.
Pepper, Chas.
McPherson, O. L.
Dole, J. F.
McPherson, E. G.
Clark, F. B.
Smith, J. E.
Cook, J. H.

A further list will be published in the next issue.

Mr. Winston Churchill has resigned from the British cabinet. In his correspondence with Mr. Alquist regarding the service he intimates that he is going to join the Imperial forces at the front.

Red Cross Notes

The local branch of the Red Cross Society are sending a large shipment of finished articles to the Calgary headquarters at the end of the week.

Mrs. A. G. Spooner is the superintendent of supplies, and she together with the other members of the Red Cross committee, are gratified that so many ladies throughout the district are interesting themselves in the work so actively.

Any ladies who have as yet not joined in the work and are desirous of doing so, will be gladly supplied with work by Mrs. Spooner.

The whist drive and impromptu dance in connection with the Red Cross is held tomorrow, Thursday evening, at the Masonic Hall, commencing at eight o'clock.

Parcels for Soldiers

The public is urged to exercise every care in packing parcels for the troops, as careful packing is absolutely essential to ensure delivery of the parcels in good order.

Parcels sent abroad require a higher standard of packing than is necessary in the Canadian Parcel Post, and this applies with even greater force to parcels for the troops. Those which are inadequately packed run great risk of damage or loss of contents.

Thin cardboard boxes, such as shoe boxes, and thin wooden boxes, should not be used; nor does a single sheet of ordinary brown paper afford sufficient protection. The following forms of packing are recommended.

(I) Strong double cardboard boxes, preferably those made of corrugated cardboard, and having lids which completely enclose the sides of the boxes.

(II) Strong wooden boxes.

(III) Several folds of stout packing paper.

(IV) Additional security is afforded by an outer covering of linen, calico or canvas, which should be securely sewn up.

The address of the parcel should be written in ink on the cover preferably in two places.

The address of the sender of the parcel should also be stated in order that it may be returned if undeliverable. The contents of the parcel should be stated in writing on the cover.

In the case of parcels sent to the Mediterranean Force, they should be very strongly packed. They should be as nearly round as possible, and well padded with shavings, crumpled paper,



The Senior Range

From every standpoint—in construction, in lasting qualities and in cooking results—this is the Most Range for the Least Money.

\$55.00

TANK HEATERS

Diameter 14 and one half inches; height 23 and one half inches, weight 115 lbs.

\$10.00 Each

See the Best Before You BUY.

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or similar protective material. The outer covering should consist of a strong linen, calico or canvas. The use of wooden or metal boxes with square corners is undesirable, as parcels as packed are liable to injure other parcels in transit. No perishable articles should be sent, and anything likely to become soft or sticky, such as chocolates, should be enclosed in tins. Parcels merely wrapped in paper or packed in thin cardboard boxes, such as shoe boxes, cannot be accepted.

At the annual meeting of the Grain Growers Grain Company held in Winnipeg last week, it was announced that up to the year ending August 31st, the company had made a profit of \$226,963.08, and that a dividend of 10 per cent, totalling \$80,000 would be paid.

Horatio Bottomley, the editor of "John Bull", has published a strong article on the matter of Lord Kitchener's visit to the near east. "If Kitchener is being shelved," it says, "there is only one course open. The Nation must rise and sweep political mediocres out of existence, for if he is to be pushed aside then God help England." The article also goes on to say that if the arrangements regarding Kitchener are not made public within seven days "John Bull" will raise the nation.

STRAYED—from section 30 south of Vulcan one gray horse colt 4 months old white spot in fore head a little white on left hind foot no visible brand. Reward for information. R. Conlin.

Palace Livery Vulcan